PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,987—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 3, 1897. [TEN PAGES.]

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th May.
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th "
		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5198	E. R. Dowell	29th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	4th June.
B.L. COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.L. INDIA	8'00	E. F. Briscoe	25th "
* SHANNON	4362	E. Crewe	2nd July.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	16th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheeler	23rd "
* SHANNON	7362	E. CREWE	30th "
B.L. BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	E. Crewe	27th "
B.L. ROME	5345	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhin to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m. for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at Noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st May 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,213	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
PENANG	C. Bellen	4,351	18th May.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,360	12th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of Mexico and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageres Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS RACQUEHEM	G. Wallnschug	4,705	21st May 1897.

Connecting at Singapore with the S. S. AGLAIA to Calcutta on the Outward and Homeward voyage.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 27, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.
TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	Friday noon. 14th May.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	11th June.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to
P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 8th May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 9th May, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, about 13th May.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, abou 7th May.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 20th May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 12th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st May, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. Duca BALDUINO ..... 27th May 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
F. MASSARI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 30, 1897.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court Street House.

KEMP'S STANDARD FILTER still holds its own as one of the very best household Filters, being SIMPLE, CHEAP, and EFFICACIOUS.

SOUND ADVICE.
EXAMINE YOUR FILTERS.
IF YOU DO NOT ALREADY POSSESS ONE, TRY KEMP'S STANDARD FILTER.
1 Gallon size Rs. 12
2 " " Rs. 17-8

Attend personally to the proper cleansing of your Filter, We re-fill the One-Gallon size for Re. 1-12, and the Two-Gallon size for Rs. 2-12.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

PURE WHOLESOME, RELIABLE.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S —WHISKIES—

		Cas. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
HIGHLAND MALT	per dozen	28 0	31 8
OLD GLENLIVET	"	26 0	29 0
SPECIAL LIQUEUR	"	35 0	39 0

are sent to Messes and Clubs throughout India, and never fail to give entire SATISFACTION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WEDDING STATIONERY :
Varieties of shapes, embracing single and folding cards, Silver bevelled edges, Fancy Shaped Cards, and Novelties in Booklet form.
MASONIC MENUS AND PROGRAMMES :
Designs of various leading patterns now available.
CORRESPONDENCE CARDS, GUEST CARDS :
Square and round corners, white and coloured Cards, with edges in Gold, Silver, or plain.
MENUS AND BALL PROGRAMMES :
Chefs d'œuvre of relief-stamping, Lithographed Designs in Gold and Colours. Plain and Fancy Cards embossed with Monograms, Crests, &c.
INVITATION CARDS :
For Dinner, Evening and Juvenile Parties, Lawn Tennis, Breakfasts, &c.
IN MEMORIAM CARDS :
Plain Black, or Black and Silver Borders. Designs in Neutral Tints.
VISITING CARDS :
Square or Round Corners, Gilt bevelled edged cards in Fancy Decorated Boxes.
FANCY TINTED NOTE PAPERS :
A large variety in useful sizes suitable for Crests and Monograms.
STATIONERY CABINETS :
Plain or Tinted Papers with Fancy Lithographed ground patterns, boxed in Artistic and Original form.
NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES :
Silurian or Granite Papers, White and Tinted, suitable for half-tola postage, Invitation, Foreign, Demi official, Foolscap, and other sizes.
COPPERPLATE PRINTING :
Names, Invitations, Addresses, Book Plates, Rewards, &c., &c.

SEQUAH'S CURE — For Dyspepsia, Liver complaints, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Malarial Fevers, Ague, &c., &c. Re. 1-4 per bottle.

SEQUAH'S OIL — An outward application for Sprains, Strains, Bruises, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia. Re. 1-4 per bottle.

SEQUAH'S INSTANT RELIEF — Is the best and only safe internal pain-killer. Re. 1-4 per bottle.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of CLOTHING for EVERY DEGREE in FREEMASONRY, all Ribbons SPECIALLY made for INDIA, fast Colours, warranted not to FADE.

"APRONS"

	Rs.	As.
Master Mason's Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	16	0
Do. do Scotch Constitution, Red	16	0
Leather Cases for the above ... ... Rs. 4-0 to	7	8
Mark Master's Aprons...	16	0
Royal Arch Companion's Apron and Sash, Best Quality	33	0

Complete Sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in Stock for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, and LEPROSY are said to be incurable. The former has, however, frequently given way before KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE which has been for many years used by EMINENT MEDICAL MEN, PUBLIC OFFICIALS, and others, and which has obtained recognition throughout INDIA. It may be required at a MOMENT'S NOTICE, and should be kept ready at hand. A dose taken sufficiently early is almost magical in its effects.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.
AN INDIAN HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.
A Certain SPECIFIC against both CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA.

Price Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8 per Bottle.
Special Quotations for Quantity.

KEMP & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders, Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA. POONA.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

SEXAGENARY
WATCHES
FOR
LADIES
COMMEMORATIVE
OF
HER
MAJESTY'S
DIAMOND
JUBILEE.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

OF
BOMBAY & POONA.

HAVE now on HAND a very pretty Collection of LADIES' BROOCH or CHATELAINE WATCHES in the Latest Designs, particularly adapted for

PRESENTATION PURPOSES,

Complete in neat Leather or Velvet Cases FROM Rs. 40 TO Rs. 700.

JUBILEE WATCHES.

WE have now on VIEW a limited supply of the above for Ladies. The Watches are in Oxidized, Electric blue steel cases with Brooch attachment and bearing on the back a miniature coloured Photographic medallion of Her Majesty in full State Regalia.

Complete in Leather Case Lined Silk.
Rs. 40.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR MAY, 1897.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, will be held in the Rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 11th May, 1897, at 4 P.M., to consider the question of resuming monthly instead of daily Wages to Mill-hands.

Millowners, who are not members of the Association, are also invited to attend.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Millowners' Association, Bombay, 1st May, 1897.

WANTED, up-country, a gentleman of repute with a good command over English, well qualified and experienced in all kinds of Business, having acted or capable of acting independently as an agent in a large District. Applicants should send in Testimonials, statements of Salary and all other necessary particulars. Apply F. 33, care of "Rast Goftar," Bombay.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY SIXTH DIVIDEND of this Company will be paid for the last half-year ending 31st December, 1896, at Rs. 5 per share, at the Registered Office No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on or after the 17th day of May, 1897, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register this day on production of Share Certificates.

The Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 1st to 15th day of May, 1897, both days inclusive.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers,
Alcock, Ashdown and Co., Ld.

Bombay, 30th April, 1897.

GWALIOR LIGHT RAILWAYS 2' 0" GAUGE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 120 MILES of RAILS and Fastenings and 75 MILES of STEEL SLEEPERS in whole or in part. Rails to be of Steel flat-footed 35 lbs. per yard. Steel Sleepers to be I. S. R. pattern weighing 56lbs each.

All Material will be inspected in England during manufacture and will be submitted to the test usual for high class Railway material.

Tenders for English material only will be considered and in each case name of manufacturer must be given.

Prices per ton F. O. R. for rails, sleepers and fastenings should be tendered separately. Specifications and drawings should accompany each Tender.

Tenders to be addressed to Engineer-in-Chief, Goona Bara Railway, Goona, C. I., by 31st May, 1897.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

H. B. TAYLOR,
Engineer-in-Chief, Goona Bara Railway.

Goona, Central India.

ASQUITH & LORD, —TAILORS, BREECHES— —MAKERS, SHIRT— —MAKERS, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY. OUTFITTERS.

FOR SALE.

ONE COMPOUND Non-Condensing Engine 16 H. P. (nominal) by ANDREWS, SIMS and JEFFERIES with Pat. Automatic Governor and Feed Pump.
2 ONE BOILER 20 H. P. nominal for above Loco type.
3. ONE ROBEY'S FIXED ENGINE and Boiler (under-type) 10 H. P. nominal
4. ONE DYNAMO by Crompton compound wound, 100 Volts, 162 Amperes, speed 910 Revolutions for 330 16 c. p. lamps with shore Armature and Bearing Blocks.
5. ONE VICTORIA DYNAMO by Brush Electorical Engineering Co. for 200 16 c. p. lamps.
6. TWO DYNAMOS by Edison Electric Light Co.
7. One SODAWATER MACHINE by Davenport and Co., of London with Barnett and Fosters' Filling Machine for Codds' patent bottles with a Syrup Pump.

For prices and further particulars, Apply The Secretary, Madras Club.

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

PRINCE'S DOCK.

ITALIAN WINES.

A well-matured Wine direct from Italy

AND

BOTTLED IN BOMBAY.

	Per Doz. Rs.	a.
Quarts.....	10	8
Pints	6	0

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS,"

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS

Direct from Burmah.

Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS

In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette Office, Bombay.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED MONDAY and TUESDAY, 3rd and 4th May, 1897, for the purpose of BALLOTING for an elective Trustee of the Port of Bombay to act during the absence of Mr. A. F. BEAUFORT, who has obtained seven months leave from 1st May 1897.

The ballot box will be OPEN at the offices of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. on each of the above days.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 21st April, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY NOTICE.

ON and after MONDAY next, the Third May, 1897, the EXTRA DOWN LOCAL PASSENGER TRAINS leaving Bombay, 5-8.45 daily, and at 17-55 daily except on Saturdays, for Kalyan, and the extra Up Local Passenger Train leaving Kalyan at 9-0 o'clock on week days, and at 11-25 daily for Bombay, will be DISCONTINUED.

Also on and from the same date, the UP LOCAL PASSENGER TRAIN timed to leave Kalyan at 8-50 o'clock on week days only, will resume running to its advertised time as shown in the Time Table dated the First of November, 1896, and arrive in Bombay at 10-20 instead of at 10-15.

The Notice dated the Twenty-second of January last, so far as it is affected by this notice, is cancelled.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Twenty-seventh of April, 1897.

ASIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 51, Apollo Street, Bombay, on the 4th day of May, 1897, at 4 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December, 1896.

2. To elect Directors in the room of Messrs. Sassoon J. David, Pestonjee Framjee Cama, and Jamsetjee Jijibhoy who retire by rotation, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. The Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th day of April, 1897, to the 4th day of May, 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. R. RAE,
General Manager.

Bombay, 26th April, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

THE DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 17th May 1897, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet and abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1896.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Dr. Jeejeebhai Pestanji Nicholson as a Director of the Company in the place of Dr. Pestanji Muncherji, deceased.

IV.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

V.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 17th May 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 29th April 1897.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AND BUNGALOW AT MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Damodar Sunderdas, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property at their Auction Room, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd inst., at 4 p.m., pursuant to the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th day of December, 1895, and made between the said Damodar Sunderdas of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of Government land (called Ambawadi), together with the bungalow, stables, outhouses, standing the ce on, situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay, on the west side of Dongersi Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five thousand two hundred and thirty-four square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2,970, new No. 2,970, old Survey No. 21, and New Survey No. 2-7255, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the said Dongersi Road, and partly by the private road of Jaitha Doongarsi, on or towards the west partly by the Hindoo charitable ground and partly by the property of Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, on or towards the north martly by the said private road of Jaitha Doongarsi and partly by the property of the said Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, and on or towards the south by the property of Jaitha Doongarsi and separated therefrom by a party wall, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Streets Nos. 20 21 and 0 art No. 3157, and were formerly in the occupation of Mr. J. O'Leary as tenant, and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustom, and Kolah, Attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

To prevent intending purchasers from being misled by any rumour or report, it is specially notified that the sale will not be postponed, but will be held this day, Monday, the 3rd instant.

SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERIALS recovered from demolition of Officers' Bungalows at Marine Lines and near the Crawford Market Lines, &c., &c.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Glennie, R. E. Executive Engineer, Military Works Department, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on, MONDAY, the 10th May, 1897, at 2 p.m., and following days at Officers' Bungalows, Marine Lines, a quantity of old mat rails, including teakwood doors and windows, &c., demolished from Bungalows Nos. 4, 6, 11 to 16, 17, 18, 19, 19a, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 28 and 42, consisting of teak timber, posts, beams, plankings, scantlings, rafters, segments of arches, panelled glazed and venetianed doors and windows, railings, screens and weather frames, trellis work, corrugated iron sheets, gates, cut-white stones, burnt bricks, &c., &c.

Also the old building materials (same as the above) of the dismantled Market Line Quarters Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, near the Crawford Market.

And also at the E, E, B, D, M, W, Storeyard on the Paltan Road, near the Crawford Market, comprising junglewood scantlings, deal boards frames, privy boxes, matting frames, wooden stands deal battens, galvanized iron pipes, spring cocks, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, May 3rd, 1897.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES

at Dhobie Talao, known as the Dhobie Talao Market, and other adjoining Buildings.

THURSDAY, MONDAY, the 3rd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Dadoobhoy Eorahin, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Haji Mahomed Hajee Osman, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the deed of mortgage, dated the 14th March, 1893, the following valuable landed properties:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension tax land or ground, together with the messuages, chawls, shops and stables and other buildings standing thereon, known by the name of Dhobie Talao Mansion Bazar, situate, lying and being at Dhobie Talao, outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 2,970 square yards or thereabouts, situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 176, new No. 154, old survey Nos. 2, 22, 23, new survey Nos. 82, 68 and 252, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward Nos. 2452, 2-45, 2331A 2332, 2353, 2 37, 2-7, 2-45, 50, 2511, 2-61, 2-41-42, 2513, 2063 2062, 2327-0, 2-41, 2-46, 2514, 2063, 2515, 2-41, Street Nos. 101, 104 105, 2745, 99, 47, 13, 51, 91, 21, 23, 25, 2-, 30, 50, 90, 91, 93, 95, 97, 58, 60, 62, 63, 70, 72, 74, 62, 64, 68, 7-9, 11, 13, 15, (2) (3), 17, 19, 55, 58, 59, 7, 3, 5, 87, 83, 4, 23, and which said property is bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by Parsee new Agiary, on the south by the properties of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Babajee Vithoba Moray, Pestonjee Cowajee Choksey, and Narayan Bhowjee, on the west by Trinity Chapel Street, and on the east by Girgaum Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension tax land or ground, situate, lying and being at Dhobie Talao, outside the Fort, together with a range of chawls and other buildings standing thereon, admeasuring 638 square yards or thereabouts, situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 210, new No. 1785, old survey No. 20, new survey No. 8263, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward C. No. 2378-79, 2364, 246-, 2365, 7-59, Street Nos. 179, 83, (1) (2) (3), 48, 50, and which said property is bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the properties of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Babajee Vithoba, Pestonjee Cowasjee Choksey, and Narayen Bhowjee, on the south by the properties of Mahomed Hajee Sulleman, Chintoo Chapwalla, Balerishna Sazba, Parsee Agiary, Bomanjee Cowasjee Cursetjee Dady, on the west by Trinity Chapel Street and on the east by Girgaum Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakordass, Dharamsey and Cama, solicitors to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1897.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Household furniture, consisting of drawing-room sofas and chairs, dining, dressing and washhand tables, reclining sofa, per ta les, bentwood chairs, cane chairs, double bedstead, clothes press, sewing machine, folding harmonium, glassware, crockery, &c.

2 English saddles with bridles.
2 sets dinner service, and 2 sets washhand furniture.
1 gram crushing machine.
6 cases cylinder oil.
1 Lady's gold hunting watch by West End Watch Co., 2 pearl and sapphire hoop rings, 1 pearl and diamond hoop ring, and 1 gold bracelet set with pearls.
A quantity of unserviceable Government Telegraph stores consisting of old cable core lead and sheathers.

On account and at the risk of Sullemanjee Essajee, ex s. s. Baroda—

211 HMGC 988—1 case 500 bundles mouldings.

On account and at the risk of Karimjee Sullemanjee—

301 HMGC 1152—1 case 250 sticks mouldings.
440 HM 3C 1207—1 case 570 bundles gold mouldings.

On account of the concerned, ex. s. s. Dramboflis—

M S S K R C—3-9-12—3 bales casing paper damaged by magnesia.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand serviceable victoria.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 second-hand double seated brougham.
1 handsome high-wheeled dog-cart, by Dykes of Calcutta.
1 mail phaeton with rubber tyre wheels.
1 chestnut wale broken in harness.
1 swift pneumatic tyre safety bicycle.
1 English-built high wheel dog-cart by Windower.
1 new jinrickshaw.
1 brand new pneumatic safety bicycle fitted with Dunlop's tyres complete.

The property of the Rev. T. H. GREIG—

White Turkeys, Muscovy ducks, game fowls, Chinese black fowls, feather-legged white fowls, Bussorah fowls and English fowls.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF GOLD, PEARL AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Executive of the will of the late Bai Jaiji, widow of Hirjibhoy Nowrojee, the following jewellery, viz.:—

Gold bangles, sankla, necklace, vala and rings, ruby ring, gold stone, earring, pearl chokra, diamond earring, and ear drop, 1 gold hunting watch by Favre Leuba and Co. &c.

Property on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR HOSPITALS, MUNICIPALITIES, PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, &c.

Auction Sale of "Sanitas" Disinfecting Fluid, the best Deodoriser ever discovered.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p. m., on account of the concerned:—

About 500 gallons of Sanitas Soluble Disinfecting Fluid, in one and five gallon drums, in small lots to suit all purchasers.

The fluid has been highly recommended as the strongest disinfectant by the most eminent doctors and sanitary experts.

Orders for purchase shall be registered by the undersigned any time before the sale.

SALE OF A LARGE SINGLE-POLED TENT.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd inst., at 1 p.m. sharp, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Wellington Mews, on account of the Insurance Office concerned—

1 large single-poled tent, slightly damaged inside by fire.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON WASTE CORRUGATED IRON SHED, &c., AT THE ALEXANDRA MILLS, CHINCHPOOGLY.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Alexandra Mills, Chinchpoogly, on account of the Insurance Office concerned.

A quantity of cotton waste damaged by fire and water, also corrugated iron shed damaged by fire.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plate, glassware, crockery and glassware, piano, windproof lamps by Hinks, table ornaments, &c., the property of F. HEYER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Warden Road, Breach Candy, opposite the Battery, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining drawing and bedroom furniture by Wimbridge and Roberts, rich glass and crockery ware, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, one English fire-resisting safe by Milner, on stand, oleographs and oil painting pictures, one handsome strong-built single seated office brougham in very good order, one handsome strong-built victoria in good order, one powerful bay water mare, sets of single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

The bungalow is also to be let.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 13th inst, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at St. George's Hospital, Fort, valuable medical books and surgical instruments, one English built single seated office brougham by Silk and Sons, in very good order, one handsome strong English-built mail passon by Silk and Sons, in very good order, one pair of very handsome bay Australian horses, 7-1, 5 years old, both go in single and double harness, one pair of hands me silver grey Arab horses, 6 years old, sets of single and double plated mounted harness, &c., the property of Brigade Surgeon Lieut.-Col. J. ARNOTT, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock valuable and handsome teak and black wood French-polished household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plateware, rich Persian and Brussels' carpets Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots &c. &c. the property of Capt. JOHN HAND.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1897.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
German.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Yusuf A. Dharamsi and on account and risk of Mr. M. B. Tatai, sitting at the office of Messrs. P. E. T. Cursetji and Co., of Bazar Gate Street,—

100 bales each 400 lbs. flower tied No. 2's Peeroo Mahomed Mill Yarn.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Hornby Row, Fort, in front of the English Hotel, valuable and handsome teak and black wood French-polished household furniture, plate, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, one first-rate rosewood pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, nearly new, brass bedstead, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosene lamps, Brussels carpets, etc., the property of Mrs. K. E. HIRSCH.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at old Kazi Street, Chuckla, next to Messrs. Ahmed Dewjee and Bro., Stockists in trade of Peeroo Dewas, &c., closing his business, consisting of teak and backwood French-polished dining, dressing, bed and office room furniture, dining tables, dining-room chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, cabinets, single and double door almyras, cloth and gown presses, dressing, washhand and writing tables, bentwood chairs, iron single and double bedsteads, &c., &c.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executor of the Estate of the late Mr. J. A. Brooks, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 10th inst. at 11 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Altamont, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood French-polished household furniture by Wimbridge and Roberts, rich glass and crockeryware, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, one English fire-resisting safe by Milner, on stand, oleographs and oil painting pictures, one handsome strong-built single seated office brougham in very good order, one handsome strong-built victoria in good order, one powerful bay water mare, sets of single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

The bungalow is also to be let.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 13th inst, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at St. George's Hospital, Fort, valuable medical books and surgical instruments, one English built single seated office brougham by Silk and Sons, in very good order, one handsome strong English-built mail passon by Silk and Sons, in very good order, one pair of very handsome bay Australian horses, 7-1, 5 years old, both go in single and double harness, one pair of hands me silver grey Arab horses, 6 years old, sets of single and double plated mounted harness, &c., the property of Brigade Surgeon Lieut.-Col. J. ARNOTT, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock valuable and handsome teak and black wood French-polished household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plateware, rich Persian and Brussels' carpets Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots &c. &c. the property of Capt. JOHN HAND.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1897.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,

HATTERS AND HOSIERS,

BOMBAY.

LINCOLN BENNETT & CO.'S FELT HATS.

TRESS AND CO.'S SILK HATS.

ELLWOOD AND SON'S SUN HATS & HELMETS.

STRAW HATS AND TWEED CAPS. IN GREAT VARIETY.

PRESENT DAY FASHIONS.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS A SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 3-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

THE HEALTHIEST HOT WEATHER BEVERAGE IS MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE.

A WELL-KNOWN MEDICAL MAN has written "that there is no more healthy beverage, when the temperature is over 70° F. in any country, than PURE LIME JUICE."

LIME JUICE CORDIALS, JARGONELLE, CLOVE, PEPPERMINT, RASPBERRY, etc.

Pure Montserrat Lime Juice in Pints and Quarts.

BEYNON & CO.,

OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

HOLLAND and HOLLAND'S SINGLE, '360 Rook Rifle, Best quality and finish. Top-snap, rebounding lock, pistol grip, back Lengmun sight. In perfect order. Case complete, Rs. 200. Cost 12 guineas.

Henry, '360, single EXPRESS, Best quality. Sighted 50, 150, 200, 300, pistol grip. In case complete, Rs. 250. Cost 30 guineas. In good order.

Webley's new model REVOLVER. '455, Rs. 60. In good order.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Bombay.

26th April, 1897.

CARRIAGE, PALKI OR TRAVELLING CLOCKS.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld., have now on hand a very fine collection of Carriage, Palki or Travelling TIMEPIECES in highly polished and artistically Ornamented ormolu and bevelled Crystal Cases. Special attention has been bestowed to the Mechanism of these Timekeepers, rendering them useful for over a century and being all fitted into handsome portable outer Leather Cases, form most suitable Articles for presentation.

These Clocks go in any position—a most important consideration—and require to be wound once in 8 days.

TIMEPIECES (non-strikers) Rs. 35, 50, and 85, with Alarum Rs. 60 and 85.

CLOCKS striking hours and half-hours Rs. 125, 135 and 140.

Repeaters striking hours when interrogated Rs. 150 175, 275 and 490.

Quarter repeaters, striking hours and all quarters when interrogated, Rs. 275, 420 and 490.

Calendar with repeater and Alarum Rs. 250 and 385.

Repeater with Alarum Rs. 420.

Clock with repeater action, centre seconds and Alarum Rs. 200.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA

TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1897.

With Portrait of His Highness
RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Frs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said,	St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa,	Madrid, Barcelona,	Brussels, Genoa, Constantinople, Smyrna, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes Investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipattai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... „ 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 7,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	SOURABAYA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF INDIA, LD.

NEW PLAN containing the certainty of a Cash Bonus equal to 30 per cent. in 15 years on the sum assured.

A Rs. 10, 00 Policy will amount to Rs. 13,000 Cash value under the Sun Life System in 15 years.

The connections of this Company date back from A.D. 1710.

Before you embark in Life Assurance, send for our plans and rates. New Plan of Accident Insurance affording substantial compensation for disablement.

SAMUEL FITZE & CO.,
Chief Agents,
65-67, Esplanade Road.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

| Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,395
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	143
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,50,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	822
Hoockong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	$1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	305
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	580
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	100	Nil	50
Asiatic Banking & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	290
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	600
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs. 4	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 50	1,550
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	740
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	950 xd
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	710
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	600
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs. 2	575
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs.60	1,000
David Mill	1,400	50	500	dvd Rs.30	525
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	910
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	880
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs.30	550
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs.30	625
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	685
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,0 0	50	900
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,615
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	515
Indian Manfg. Co. Ltd.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,210
Jacob Sassoon Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775 xd.
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	675
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	230 xd.
Jewraj Hadjee Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	990
Do., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandelish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	705
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao M a c Kunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	750
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	200
Lord Reay Manufacturing Co.	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	2,300
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	120
Monarji Goculdas	1,950	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2,125
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	490
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs.25	400
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	800
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,050
Sholapur Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	550
Soonderjee	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	840
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	395
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs.20	500
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	670
Sassoon Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	620
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	52
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venishanker Lakhmishanker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs.40	410 xd.
Victoria Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	775
Western India	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	...
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	320
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	100
Back Bay Reclm	200	50	50	12	45
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	12	100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,250	300	6,000
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,075
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	65 xd
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	100	500	500	5 pr. ct.	501
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,110
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs12	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety					
Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	360
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	300	30	182
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	170
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	100
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	490
Soonly & Co.	1,000	100	100	...	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,075
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	150
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	281
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Gunning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 11 8	225
Bhowanagger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	270
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	70	1,300
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	225 + 80	1,100
French	200	500	500	dvd Rs30	340
Harvey and Subapathy	450	450	300	dvd Rs10	320
Hingoo Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	137
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	450
Mahratta Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	75
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	345
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	...	190
New Benar	4,500	600	300	dvd Rs60	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 8	150
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	22	475
Sahapathy (Bellary)	450	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	385
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	...	320
Sind	400	2,000	750	...	320
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,000	250	250	Nil	75
Surat Gin Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200
Volkart	...	7000	100	dvd Rs20	1,050
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Sh	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	G	...
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...		...
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	500		90
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	60		1

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	
Gold Leaf	
Pekin, bar Gold, old	
Do. do. new	
Australia, bar Gold	
Bombay bar Gold	
Sovereigns	
Do. Dra	
Silver 17	
Do. 17½	

BOMBAY:

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 22m. High water, 0-32a. Low water, 5 31m., 6-51a.

Chamber of Commerce, ballot for an elective Port Trustee 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway Company, Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p.m.

Kohinoor Mills Company, Elphinstone Circle, 4-30 p.m.

Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Forbes Street, 4 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Britannia and Imperator left the dock on Saturday.

A HINDU FAIR.—The annual Wageshwari fair commenced from yesterday, at Parel, and will continue for five days.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Peshawar, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. to-morrow, Tuesday

THE LUKMANJI SULEMANJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of April, last, 1,431 patients were treated, of whom 575 were males, 554 females, and 302 children. Average daily attendance was 47.

ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—Gunia Atmaji a, Hindu mill-hand, aged 35 years, employed at the Lord Reay Mill, accidentally got three fingers of his right hand crushed in some machinery while at work in the mill on the 29th ultimo. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the fingers were amputated, and the man was detained in hospital.

DEPARTURE OF CAPTAIN HAND.—No. 1 shed of the Victoria Dock was filled on Saturday, with a large number of dock employes, contractors, merchants, and mucadums of various kinds to wish good-bye to Captain Hand, the popular Superintendent of the Port Trust Docks, who left by the P. and O. Company's s. s. Britannia, on six months' furlough. Many of the mucadums under whom no less than ten thousand men are daily employed in docks, regret very much his departure. During the course of the plague, Captain Hand gave them good support, whereby they were able to carry out the dock work in a most satisfactory manner, without any hitch or trouble. But, unfortunately, the health of Captain Hand has been failing for some time, and for six months the men will loose their true friend and supporter. While he was shaking hands with his friends, he was so loaded with flowers that he was greatly moved, and through his shed supervisor he thanked them for their gifts. Messrs. Haji Casum, Curumsee Damji, and Cowasji Dadabhoy Hormusji, the labour contractors, were amongst the friends present.

DEATH OF MR. GEORGE SCOTT.—We regret to announce the death on the 27th ultimo, at Pundharpur, in the Sholapur Collectorate, of Mr. George Scott, District Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate, at the early age of forty-eight. Mr. Scott was one of the most promising members of the Eurasian community of Bombay, and was a self-made man, having risen from the post of head clerk in the Khandeish Collector's office, to be a Mamlatdar. In that post he displayed conspicuous ability, and was in a very short time raised to the position of Deputy Collector, which he worthily filled. He won the approbation of all those under whom he served, and was favourably noticed in the annual administration reports of the different collectorates year after year. He took an active and energetic interest in local Board and Municipal matters, and always was characterised by good sense and sound judgment. He was very popular at every place where he was known, and his death will be sincerely regretted at Dhulia, Igatpura, Satara, and Sholapur, where his unfailing good humour and *bon homie* won him troops of friends. He leaves a widow and five or six young children. In him the Uncovenanted Service has lost one of its best members.

THE PERSIAN CONSUL-GENERAL AT HYDERABAD.—In response to an invitation from his Excellency the Vicar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, the Prime Minister of Hyderabad, (Deccan), his Excellency Mohtesham-os-Sultaneh, the Consul-General for Persia in India, visited Hyderabad and stayed there about a fortnight last month as a guest of H. H. the Nizam's Government. On his arrival at the Hyderabad station, Mr. Cowasji D. Rustomji, the Persian Vice-Consul, who had arrived some days earlier, introduced him to H. E. the Prime Minister's Aide-de-Camp, who had been deputed on behalf of the State to receive and escort his Excellency to the Umda Baugh bungalow, near the Falaknooma Palace. Several respectable members of the Parsee and Mahomedan communities who had assembled on the platform to bid the Consul-General a hearty welcome, were then introduced to him by the Vice-Consul. After shaking hands with Persian Consul-General, accompanied by the Aide-de-Camp and Mr. Cowasji D. Rustomji, the Vice-Consul, drove in a State carriage, which was waiting for him, to the Umda Baug, where he put up in company with the Vice-Consul, who was also asked by the Minister to stay there as a guest. During his residence in Hyderabad, his Excellency was invited to dinner and breakfast by Sir Asman Jah, Sir Khoorshed Jah, and other chief noblemen of the State, as also by several Government officials. He partook of their hospitalities in company with the Vice-Consul. He was also entertained by the Parsees of Hyderabad and Secunderabad to an evening party at the residence of Mr. Hormusji N. N. Vakil, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The Parsees also presented him with an address of welcome, to which he gave a fitting reply, thanking the Parsees for the honour they had done him, and assuring them that he would, on his return to Persia, fail in his best to promote there the comfort and happiness of their co-religionist. His Excellency *en passant* remarked that he and the Parsees were descended from the same stock. The famous fort of Golconda and the adjoining old and great tombs and other places of interest at Hyderabad, Bassalut, with its institutions, such as the Jail, Madrasa Alia, the Afzool Ganj Hospital, the High Court, etc., were visited by his Excellency who was much pleased with what he saw, and expressed his high appreciation of the manner in which some of these institutions were conducted by the Nizam's Government. He left Hyderabad on the 22nd ultimo, for Poona, whence he will return to Bombay next week, *en route* to Persia, whither he intends to proceed shortly on leave for a few months.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

SHIPS BOATS RACE.

THE following are the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 4 p. m., on Saturday :—

Names of Boats.	H'cap	Entered by	Time of Arrival.		
Magdala's Cutter No. 2.	Scr	Mr G W Silvester	5	42	54
Hydaspes Cutter	4·23	Capt. L de B Lockyer.	5	55	47
Dockyard Cutter	4·23	Mr A Monk	5	57	14
Monie's Cutter	17·30	Mr F S Griffin	6	18	42
YACHTS RACE—STARTED AT 4-15 P.M.					
Turquoise	Scr	Mr E S Luard	5	31	51
Kismet	3·39	Mr W P Symonds	5	39	45
Eileen	13·51	Lt R St J Gillespie, R E	5	53	19
Janetta	15·19	Officers, R E	5	58	13
Mannikin	20·25	Officers, R A	6	8	8
Hulda	30·38	Mr James P Chrystal	6	10	26
Tomtit	30·38	Mr R H H Hopkins	Gave up		

Course No. 4 reversed; 1st prize won by Kismet and Magdala's Cutter No. 2; 2nd prize, won by Turquoise and Hydaspes Cutter.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th April, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 29th April, 1897 :—

LIABILITIES.	April 29. Rs.	A.	P.	April 27. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000	0	0	76,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,61,34,696	12	7	1,48,14,028	12	10
Other Deposits, &c.	5,59,39,559	15	3	5,65,50,089	3	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,28,403	0	10	5,41,892	15	0
Sundries	22,12,101	5	8	22,65,439	8	9
	Rs. 10,25,14,761	2	4	10,21,01,355	8	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	32,30,818	0	0	35,97,033	0	0
Other authorised Investm.	64,73,650	4	0	64,25,755	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,81,20,933	9	1	2,76,11,871	15	3
Accounts of Credit do.	2,16,48,175	4	7	2,25,31,309	6	4
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,46,49,029	1	10	1,46,93,596	6	10
Balances with other Banks	11,71,144	3	0	11,93,265	0	10
Bullion	3,628	11	0	3,519	10	0
Dead Stock	13,35,625	0	0	13,37,654	8	9
Pumps	10,461	15	6	10,107	14	9
Sundries	8,38,876	3	9	8,24,950	12	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,15,50,599	7	0	96,18,597	10	10
Do. at Branches	1,31,81,789	6	6	1,42,53,323	14	3
	Rs. 10,25,14,761	2		10,21,01,355	8	4

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 27th April, 1897 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	16,28,396	Dec.
Do. at Branches	3,52,723	Inc.
Other Deposits	9,10,530	do.
Post Bills	86,691	Dec.
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	3,18,290	Inc.
Loans	8,09,082	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	8,83,134	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	44,567	do.
Cash at Head Office	19,31,802	Dec.
Do. at Branches	10,71,534	Inc.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 26th April 1897 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1897-98	13,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1897 to 24th April 1897	728,600
Balance to be remitted from 25th April 1897 to 31st March 1898	12,271,400

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL RABI.

PRELIMINARY Note on the outturn of the rabi food-crops in Bengal, harvested in the spring of 1897 :—

Explanatory.—In consequence of the incomplete estimates returned by District Officers of rabi non-food-crops, it has not been found possible to prepare, by the due date, a complete report on area cultivated with all kinds of rabi crops during the present season and the outturn expected. The present forecast is, therefore, confined to an estimate of rabi food-crops only, for which early information was necessary. It is proposed to issue a more full report on the area cultivated with all kinds of rabi crops (food and non-food) and the outturn obtained about a month hence.

Character of the season.—The monsoon season of 1896 was exceptionally dry, and the rains, moreover, ceased early in the latter part of September. The month of October was practically rainless, and no general rain was received over the Province till the third week of November. The absence of rain during this period, and the deficient rainfall of the previous months, produced a lack of moisture in the soil, which interfered seriously with the preperation of the land and the sowings of the rabi crops generally. Rain fell on the 23rd and 24th November in many parts of these Provinces, but the showers were too light to do much good to the rabi crops which had been sown. In December there was no rain in Lower Bengal and Orissa. In North Bengal there was general rain on the 31st, and in Bihar and Chota Nagpur light rain fell on the 25th and 31st. In January, rain was very light throughout the Province, in most parts practically nil. During the first fortnight of February, good and general rain fell in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and showers were recorded in North and South-West Bengal, and also in Backergunge and Noakhali in East Bengal; it is probable that this rain which has fallen since the rabi returns were submitted may have improved prospects.

Area cultivated.—Exclusive of Darjeeling, for which no returns have been received, the total area sown with oilseeds in Bengal during the current year is estimated at 3,004,600 acres against 4,182,900 acres estimated to have been sown in 1895-96. This shows a decrease of 578,300 acres or 13·8 per cent, on the area sown last year. The decrease is due to the early cessation of the monsoon rains, and subsequent want of rain which left the soil generally toodry for sowing. An increase in the area sown this year is, however, noticeable in Dacca, Pabna, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad and Malda. In Gaya and Malda the season is said to have been favourable for sowing. In Patna, wheat lands, and in the remaining districts mentioned above, rice lands, which could not be sown with these crops owing to deficient rain, were utilized for growing oilseed crops.

Character of the crop.—On reference to the appended returns, it will be seen that out of 44 district from which reports have been received, no distrcts returns an average crop (of oil-seeds taken as a whole) amounting to 16 annas; nine districts, viz., Dinajpur, Bogra, Tippera, Patna, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Purnea and Malda, report crops from 12 to 15 annas; and 18 districts, viz., Jessore, Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Pabna, Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Backergunge, Noakhali, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Balasore and Hazaribagh, report crops from 8 annas to less than 12 annas. The remaining 17 districts, including all the districts of the Burdwan Division and most of the districts in the Presidency and Chota Nagpur Divisions, return crops less than 8 annas.

Fourteen districts now return better crops than those of 1895-96, four districts equal crops, and the remaining districts worse crops. Taking the Province as a whole, the crop of the present year would appear to be much the same as that of the previous year, and may be estimated at 10 annas against 10½ annas estimated for the previous year, but this outturn will be obtained over a smaller area than in 1895-96. The poor outturn of the year may be ascribed to the deficient rainfall of the last monsoon season and to subsequent want of rain in October and throughout the greater part of November.

The rain which has fallen since most of the returns appended to this note were written may have improved the prospects of the crop. If so, the improvement will be noticed in the final forecast which will be issued about the 21st May 1897.

BENGAL WHEAT.

Preliminary Note on the Wheat Crop of Bengal, 1896-97 :—

Explanatary.—Returns have been received from all the wheat-growing districts in these Provinces except two, viz., Darjeeling and Hazaribagh. In neither of these two districts is the wheat crop of much importance. The district returns appended hereto refer to the condition of the crop in the latter part of January. The date of each forecast is noted below the district concerned in column 2 of the returns.

The districts of the Patna Division contain a little under one half, and those of the Bhagalpur Division about a third of the total wheat-growing area in these Provinces, which may be estimated at between a million and-a-quarter and a million and-a-half of acres. The Murshidabad and Rajshahi Districts are the more important wheat-growing districts in Bengal Proper.

Character of the season.—The monsoon rainfall of 1896 was not only very deficient, but came to an unusually early termination in the latter part of September. The month of October and the first three weeks of November were wholly rainless. The absence of rain during this period and the short rainfall of the previous months reduced the moisture of the soil and interfered with the preparation of land and the sowings of the rabi crops generally. Some light showers of rain fell on the 23rd and 24th November in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, but except in Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Darbhanga, Palamau and Singbhum, the rainfall was too scanty to do much good to the standing crops. In the latter part of December and the first week of January useful showers fell in all the important wheat-growing districts of Bihar and Chota Nagpur; and between the middle and end of January slight showers fell in parts of Saran, Champaran, and Darbhanga.

Area sown.—In consequence of the drought which set in at the end of September, the area sown in wheat this year shows a large falling off from that the of previous year. It will be seen from the appended district returns that the total area sown in wheat in these provinces, exclusive of Darjeeling and Hazaribagh, has been estimated at 1,234,500 acres against 1,414,100 acres in 1895-96, thus showing a decrease of 179,800 acres or 12·7 per cent, on the area sown last year. The returns for the last four years give an average area of 1,441,000 acres cultivated with wheat, exclusive of the areas sown in Darjeeling and Hazaribagh. The decrease in this year's area amounts to nearly 14 per cent. on the average for the last four years. The decrease is specially noticeable in Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Murshidabad, Nadia, and Palamau, where it is reported that large areas could not be sown for want of moisture. On the other hand, it is observed that in a few districts, noticeably in Shahabad and Gaya, the present year's area cultivated with wheat is in excess of the previous years. The increase is ascribed to the failure of the winter rice crop, which induced cultivators to sow wheat in lands where the rice crop had failed.

Estimated outturn.—According to the prospects of the crop, as they appeared about the end of January, the outturn is expected to be between 10 and 11 annas or two-thirds of the average, or much the same as was obtained last year but over a larger area. The short rainfall of the last monsoon, and the entire absense of rain during October and the greater part of November, account for the poor prospects. The crop was benefited by the rain which fell at the end of December and in January; but this rain was not sufficient to change the crop into a good one. Only one district, viz., Gaya, has returned the crop to be 16 annas; three districts, viz., Saran, Malda and Rangpur report the crop to be between 12 and 16 annas; in ten districts, viz. Shahabad, Patna, Darbhanga, Mazaffarpur, Champaran, Monghyr, Purnea, Singbhum, Mymensinah and Faridpur, the outturn is stated to be between 8 and 12 annas in seven districts, viz., Bhagalpur, Santhal Parganas, Rajshahi, Pabna, Manbhum, Bankura, Birbhum between 4 and 8 annas and in Murshidabad, Nadia, Palamau, Lohardaga, Burdwan and Cuttack under 4 annas.

Estimating by Divisions, it may be roughly reckoned that over the reduced area cultivated, the Patna Division will have a 12 anna wheat crop, the Bhagalpur Division a crop not much over 9 annas, and the other Divisions taken together not half an average crop.

BENGAL INDIGO.

Report on the the Indigo Crops of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1896.

Explanatory.—Estimates of the areas cultivated with Indigo and of outturn have been hitherto shown in the reports issued by this Department for the bhadoi crops of these Provinces. In accordance with recent orders of Government a separate report for this crop is now published for the first time by this Department.

Area under cultivation.—Indigo is cultivated in 23 of the 45 district of these Provinces over an aggregate area estimated, as shown in the attached returns for 1896, at 530,500 acres, but in five districts, viz., Dinajpur, Faridpur, Patna, Gaya and Cuttack, the district cultivation is from 100 to 500 acres only, and in six more districts, viz., Burdwan, Bankura, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Shahabad and the Santhal Parganas, the district cultivation is from 2,200 to 8,000 acres only.

About 247,000 acres of the cultivation are contained in the Saran (51,000), Champaran (48,000), Muzaffarpur (70,300), Darbhanga (70,300), Monghyr (41,900) districts; Bhagalpur, Purnea and Malda have, respectively, 12,300, 40,000 and 20,000 acres and Midnapore, Nadia, Murshidabad and Jessore have, respectively, 48,100, 57,300, 51,300 and 17,500 acres.

Comparing the total area cultivated in 1896, viz., 530,500 acres, against 802,700 cultivated last year, a decrease is shown of 272,200 acres or 33·9 per cent. The only noticeable increase is in Midnapore. The returns for the general health of the districts now under report, in all the districts to be good except on one work in Sholapur, where cholera continues though in a less virulent form than before. The villages in the same district where the disease prevails have been inspected and measures have been taken to check its progress. A few cases of cholera are also reported from the Bijapur and Satara Districts. Vaccination is in progress in all the camps where small-pox prevails.

The daily average number (29,306) of person relieved gratuitously in villages and poor-houses shows a decrease of 975 as compared with the number (30,281) in the preceding week. An additional amount of Rs. 20,000 has been allotted to the Ahmednagar District for expenditure on kitchens. The grant of extra remuneration to the patils and kulkarnis of the Sholapur District, whose emoluments and private means are not sufficient for their support, has been authorized.

Allotments of Rs. 1,70,000 and Rs. 50,000 have been sanctioned for takavi advances in the Poona District for land improvement and purchase of seed and cattle, respectively, and a special Mamlatdar has been appointed for the disposal of applications for such advances in the western sub-division of that district.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ASSAM.

AN informal conference was held at the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce on Thursday to meet Mr. Cotton, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and hear from him a statement of policy on the three important questions, immigration, communication and labour. Mr. Allan Arthur presided.

Mr. Cotton delivered an important speech, and went over the whole question of economic development in Assam. He first drew a picture of the immense area which still remained to be brought under cultivation—upwards of five millions of acres, excluding forest—which in various districts could grow rice, jute, wheat; and of the comparative sparseness of the indigenous population, showing the extreme unlikelihood of that task being accomplished by the native Assamese. Immense quantities of rice were yearly imported into Assam from Bengal, and it was a serious question for the larger province whether she ought to be called upon to feed Assam in this way when Assam could easily feed herself. The problem therefore was to develop the country by stimulating immigration from congested districts in other Indian provinces, and that immigration must take place with a special view to the opening out of the country. It must not be encouraged at the expense of the tea industry. Communications must be improved if immigration was not to be largely checked by mortality owing to hardships and other adverse circumstances. The Chief Commissioner then gave a sketch of a network of small railways to intersect the Assam valley. The obvious policy of these developments, he said, was to establish links with the main railway lines in various directions along the frontier of least resistance; for example, the Assam-Bengal Railway ought to be extended from Gauhati to the Northern Bengal system. If these and other developments were carried out Shillong would be directly connected by rail with Calcutta. He was at present in communication with the Government of India with a view to legislation enabling him to give a 3 per cent. gurantee to companies formed to open up the province in this way. The terms upon which Government would treat with private enterprise would also include ample timber concessions. In the case of the Tezpur-Balipara line, the Government gave three per cent. guarantee and provided all the timber free, and as the prospective Mangaldai tramway would be opened under similar conditions Mr. Cotton thought the same concessions should be extended to it. In regard to the labour question, Mr. Cotton expressed his strong sense of the benefits likely to accrue from the central agency to be started. In a communication he was about to make to the Government of India he expressed the opinion that provided the central agency worked well, he thought the Act should not be withdrawn from the Burma valley, and that free emigration should not be interfered with. He also expressed himself in favour of initial registration.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY OFFICIAL REPORT.

IN the course of the week ending 24th instant there was rain in all the affected districts, the fall being over an inch in parts of Satara and Bijapur and over 3 inches in parts of Belgaum. Sowing of maize and khandi and of fodder crops has been commenced in parts of Ahmednagar and Nasik. The prices of food-grains have fallen in Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar, while they are almost stationary in the rest of the affected districts except Nasik, where they have risen.

The progress statement of relief measures shows the average daily number of relief workers to be 309,601 as compared with 312,132 in the preceding week. The number of dependants has also fallen from 163,827 to 97,401. A further allotment of Rs. 3,000 has been made for the improvement of the water-supply in the Ahmednagar District. The following estimates have been sanctioned for famine relief purposes :—

	Rs.
Earthwork of the railway from Amalner to Dharangaon in Khandesh	1,00,951
Improvements to the Kasara Channel in Khandesh	14,845
Tools and plant for relief works in Bijapur	30,000
Tools and plant for relief works in Nasik	17,875

THE REBUILDING OF BOMBAY.

PROPOSAL FOR A NEW ROAD.

AT the forthcoming meeting of the Corporation consideration will be given to a proposal made by the Executive Engineer for the opening out of a road from Girgaum Road to Trinity Street. Mr. Murzban writes :—I have the honor to report that Dr. Weir, Dr. Kirtikar, and myself examined a few days ago a number of buildings in the vicinity of the Fish Market between Girgaum Road and Trinity Street.

Many of these houses are low, ill ventilated, badly constructed and without any plinth, and have been declared as unfit for human habitation, and will have to be pulled down before long.

A great number of cases of bubonic fever and death have taken place in this locality. In previous years also this locality was, I believe, considered unhealthy, and cases of cholera and other infectious diseases have occasionally occurred in it.

As the buildings which have been condemned will be shortly pulled down, it will afford an excellent opportunity for opening out a road from Girgaum Road to Trinity Street as shown in the accompanying plan. It should, I think, be 40 feet in width and the land for that purpose should be acquired immediately after the houses which are condemned are pulled down. In addition to the land required for the road, frontage land should be acquired on either side of it up to the lines shown in green on the plan, which can be disposed of after the road is made. Some of the houses on the frontage land are large and substantial. This can be taken up as occasion arises.

I am of opinion that by carrying out the arr

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding Three Lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 30 per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 18—MARCKS and Co., Lt., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

CHEAPNESS never goes with good quality. Outward clearance in German articles is to take up the eye and far from permanency. Solid, good and lasting mechanism is to be found in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, who carry the day in every contest

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

AVAILABLE at BANGALORE Comfortable BOARD and LODGING. Terms Moderate. Apply Mrs. A. WITTS, Alexandra House, Alexandra Road.

50,000 LBS. KANGRA VALLEY and NILGHERRY CHOICE TEAS, to suit both rich and poor in one Pound Packets and in bulk in lead lined chests.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price Lists on application.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE Giant Patent PHOENIX with 48 Harmonium Steel Reeds and six Metal Tunes and case complete, Rs. 150. Never imported into India before. A powerful Hand Organ suitable for Dances or Dancing Halls.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a GENERAL SECRETARY for the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India. Salary Rs. 300. Apply with testimonials to E. J CRAGE, Esq., Solicitor, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, whole or part of a BUNGALOW, at Khandalla, for the remainder of the season. Apply to "No. D 88," care of this office.

WANTED, in a Native State, a qualified DEWAN, a NYAYADHISH, a PUBLIC WORKS OVERSEER and a FOUZDAR, Salaries Rs. 250, 150, 70, 50, respectively. Apply with Testimonials to "X. Y.," care of this office.

ROOM WANTED.—Spacious ROOM with BATHROOM in Fort.—Apply to "C," care of this Office.

TO LET:—LARGE and AIRY BUNGALOWS, at Ripon Road, Byculla, and a Small Bungalow, near sea, at Mahim, ten minutes from the Station. Apply to PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

TO LET, for Europeans, BUNGALOWS on Seashore, at Versova, (15 minutes' drive from Andheri Station). Apply to R. D. CURRANEE, Versova, Via Andheri Station.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed in the Alexandra Hotel from——to—— November, and have received every attention. The food was of excellent quality and plenty of it. The charges most moderate. I wish Mr. Prestwoji the success he deserves. I am well satisfied, and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to this Hotel.—W. RAMSDEN.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the best situated and very comfortable HOTEL in Matheran. Detached Bungalows for Families and commodious Bedrooms are still available for the Hot Season. All Home comforts provided. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Terms Moderate.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated. Rooms Clean and Comfortable. Food Excellent.

PILES CURED permanently, positively and speedily by Beetson's American Salve. No pain. No burning. Instant relief. Price Rs. 3—J. LANGLEY and Co., Kalbadevie.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, ... issued in 1895, the ..... Record yet ..... by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloline and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially fine-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera during the late epidemic.....As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Rs. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (Q.C.). Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON.—Above Whiteaway and Laidlaw's. The Finest, Coolest, and most Luxurious STUDIO in India.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS earnestly invite an inspection of their High Class portraits, permanent platino types, highly finished enlargements, and their celebrated series of views of India. Prices on Application. N.B.—Hydraulic Lift always available for Visitors.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.—The largest and most complete HOUSE FURNISHERS in India. New Series of designs of Furniture on application.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

HAND-BOOK, OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

	Rs. a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free.....	15 12
½ " " " 7-8 or, post free.....	8 0
¼ " " " 3-12 or, post free	4 4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B [illegible] Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

LAURIE'S GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL, DELHI.

Situated outside the Native City, a most healthy locality, oldest establishment in the North-West.

Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted. Branches at Allahabad, Agra and the Longwood, Simla.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S., GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

BEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15). Raw Wales Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold.....	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6 Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.	

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built half C Spring light Victoria suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built C Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

"LINSEED COMPOUND". Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND", a demulcent expectorant for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JOHN ROBERT (Champion), 1896.

KLINX.—New white inorganic Cement, almost hydraulic, for Pottery, Porcelain, etc.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement, for all broken articles. Manufactory, Stockport, England.

CHESHIRE BIRD LIME.—For Mosquitoes and noxious insects. In tin boxes. To spread on paper, twigs, twines KAY BROTHERS, LTD., Stockport, England.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., MADRAS,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 1.

An advance of ¼ per cent. brought the price of Consols in London yesterday to 112¼. Paris Exchange on London declined ⅛ centime to 25·9½ fcs., and French Rentes were unchanged at 103. Rupee Securities, 3½ per cent., remained at £63¼, Indian Sterling Loan at 117⅛, and the Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight at 1s. 2 25-32d. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower at 28 3-16d. per oz., and in New York the metal declined ¼ cent to 61¼ cents per oz., with Exchange on London lower to the same extent at 4·87½ dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie comprised £50,000 in Silver, and £30,000 in Gold, for Bombay. For Braziers' Copper £55½ per ton was quoted; and for Yellow Metal 4 15-16.

No change took place to-day in the financial quotations except in Paris Exchange on London, which recovered 1 centime at 25·10½ fcs.; and in the Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, which was put down 1-16d. to 1s. 2 23-32d. Bar Silver was unaltered in London at 28 3-16d. per oz., and in New York the metal was the same as yesterday, together with demand Exchange on London.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted in London last evening at 36s. per 416lbs., April-May shipment, to Hamburg, business done via the Canal in a steady market; Linseed, at 34½s., May-June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market steady. To-day, the quotation for Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was 40¾s. per 416lbs., May-June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market steady; that for Cawpore Yellow Rapeseed, 39s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same ports, sellers; Brown Rapeseed, 36½s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Hamburg, sellers via the Canal, market steady in tone; Linseed, 34 3-8s. same shipment, to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market easier.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier in tone yesterday, Surats steady, Arrivals quiet but steady. Both Spot and Arrival prices were unchanged; the day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 5,000 bales.

The Manchester market was firm, and quotations were given at 4s. 3d. per piece for 38in. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings; 4s. 10d. for 38in. 8¼lbs. Grey Shirtings; 1s. 11¼d. for 37in. 20lbs Jaccoasts; 2s. 1¼d. for 42in. 20lbs. Mulls; and 7 3-8d. per lb. for 40's Mule Twist.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday amounted to 73,000 bales, or 39,000 bales more than in the previous week, when the were 34,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 25,000 bales greater in the same comparison at 70,000 bales. The week's Imports were 28,000 bales less, at 29,000 bales. The total Stock showed a decrease of 48,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,206,000 bales.

This afternoon the Liverpool Cotton market was unchanged in tone as also was the Manchester market. Surats were quiet, and Arrivals steady. The day's Sales totalled 8,000 bales, of which 100 bales were East Indians; and the Imports, 5,000 bales. In spot prices no change is reported; but American Arrivals are 1-64d. higher in the near positions, and 1-64d. lower in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 3-16d. for May delivery, and 3 63-64d. for September-October.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton advanced 1-16 cent in New York yesterday to 7¾ cents, and July Futures 9 points to 7·55 cents; for December Futures 6·69 cents was quoted. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 9,000 bales, compared with 7,000 bales on the corresponding day last year, and 8,000 bales the year before.

To-day there has been no movement in Spot Cotton in New York; but August Futures are quoted 7·50 cents, and December at 6·95 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 12,000 bales, going against 5,000 bales in 1896, and 7,000 bales in 1895. The total quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 8,040,000 bales, compared with 7,990,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

A very quiet feeling has prevailed to-day in our ..... of this staple, and hardly any business has been done, prices being unchanged. The offers coming from Europe are considerably too low to admit of orders being executed, and sellers nevertheless decline to give way.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet and without change. The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,733 bales.
Wheat.....	3,852 cwts.
Linseed	4,830 "
Rapeseed.....	10,852 "
Gingellyseed	1,278 "
Poppyseed.....	5,332 "
Castorseed	3,783 "
Rice	9,874 "

FREIGHTS are neglected, with no reported changes in rates.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quiet at 1s. 2 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s. 3 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was very quiet all round, and no transactions of importance were reported. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 15-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 2 31-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 1-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·38	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market was steady in tone, and rates, which opened at 103 for Cash and 103¾ for the May Settlement, advanced to 103 1-16 and 103 5-16 in the two positions, respectively, and closed at the higher level.

SHARES.—Have been very dull, and we note from our revised list an advance of Rs. 25 in Madras United Mill, and of Rs. 10 in China. Bank of Bombay are also Rs. 2½ higher, being now quoted at Rs. 1,395 per share.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera 3 16-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols.....	112¼
3 per cent. Rentes.....	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63½
Bar Silver	28 3-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	73,000	bales.
" " Surats	1,100	"
" Imports of cotton	29,000	"
" " Surats.....	Nil	"
" Stock of cotton	1,206,000	"
" " Surats.....	17,000	"

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Manila arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Cian Monroe arrived here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia arrived here this morning.

PORTSAID, APRIL 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Merkara left here this evening.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 30.

The City Line steamer City of London left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, MAY 2.

Mail steamer Kaiser-i-hind from Bombay arrived. Mail steamer Victoria from Aden arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Idzumi Maru left Colombo for Bombay on 1st instant.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 17th April, 1897:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,22,717	4,12,623	5,933	5,41,276
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490½ Miles.	—	—	—	9,33,014
Decrease				3,91,738

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

HAMPSON—HEWETT—April 7, at St. Mary's, Portsea, John Hampson, of Bahia, Blanca, son of the late John Hampson, of Summerset, Lancashire, to Helen Mabel, daughter of the late General Hewett, Bombay Staff Corps.

MILNE—JAMESON—April 10, at Christ Church, Hampstead, William Henry Milnes, youngest son of W. H. Milnes, J.P., of Wakefield, to Georgina Marion Jameson, fourth daughter of Col C. Jameson, Bombay Staff Corps (Retired).

STOKES—GARBETT—April 7, at Castletown, Isle of Man, Arthur Romney Stokes, of Shrewsbury, eldest son of Sir G. G. Stokes, Bart. to Mary Winfred, eldest daughter of Hubert Garbett, Esq., M.I.C.E., late Superintending Engineer, Punjab, India.

DEATHS.

BIRD—April 10, Caroline, wife of W. C. Bird, late of Manchester and Madras, age 1 78.

BRANSON—April 8 at Wimpole street, James Henry Spring Branson, Advocate-General of Madras.

FREELING—April 9, at 66, West Cromwell-road, Edith Anna, widow of George Hamilton Freeling, of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 69.

NEVILL—April 10, at Hyeres, France, Hugh Nevill, Ceylon Civil Service.

RUDD—February 4, at Martenborough, New Zealand, Charles Ferris Rudd, eldest son of the late Captain Charles John Rudd, Madras Army, and lately of Birkenhead, Cheshire.

UDNY—April 7, at 52, Pulteney-street, Bath, Anne Lydia, widow of George Udny, Bengal Civil Service.

SHOLAPUR.

DEATH.

SCOTT—April 27, at Camp Manjree, Sholapur District, George Walter Scott, late Deputy Collector and Magistrate (of cholera). Deeply, deeply, very deeply missed by his sorrowing wife and children.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRERETON—April 25, at Wallair, the wife of A. Brereton, of a daughter.

FOLLIT—April 18, at Manzulghur, Tirhoot, the wife of G. R. Follit, of a son.

GOMPERTZ—April 29, at 10, Mid leton Street, Calcutta, the wife of R. L. D. Gompertz, Telegraph Dept., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOMPAS—BARTON—April 28, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. A. G. Luckman, C. H. Bompas, I.C.S., son of H. M. Bompas, Q.C., County Court Judge Leeds, to Geraldine, daughter of James Barton, M. Inst. C. E., Farndrey, Dundalk, Ireland.

CHRISTENSEN—ORD—April 19, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. H. Gouldsmith, Edwin Heinrich Christensen, to Ellen Annette Ord, widow of the late William Ord.

EAST—STEPHEN—April 22, at All Saints', Shillong, Assam, by the Rev. G. M. Davies, M. A., Captain L. W. P. East, D. S. O., Royal Artillery, Commanding No. 2 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, Aurangabad, son of the late Admiral J. W. East, R. N., to Margaret Reith, daughter of Surgeon-Colonel Stephen, I. M. S., Principal Medical Officer, Assam.

RAHM—DICK—NS—April 28, in Holy Trinity Church, Yercaud, by the Rev. J. F. Spencer, Mr. William Rahm, to Miss Clara Dickens.

RAHM—ROBINSON—April 28, in Holy Trinity Church, Yercaud, by the Rev. J. F. Spencer, Mr. Charles Rahm, to Miss Lily Robinson.

DEATHS.

JOHNSTONE—April 22, at Pachmarhi, C. P., Reginald Donald Acheson, the infant son of John Ogilvie and Marion Johnstone, aged nearly 8 months.

LAWRENCE—April 19, at the residence of his father, Belgaum, of chronic dysentery, Assistant Surgeon James William Lawrence, D.G.M.G., of Bengal, I.S.M.D. (eldest son of Surg. J. Lawrence, of Belgaum), aged 24 years and 6 months.

MURRAY—April 23, at No. 1, Point Clear, Jalandhar, Darjeeling, of malarial fever, Allan Dear, the beloved second son of the late Major General C. Murray, and his wife, H. L. D. Murray, and grandson of the late H. Dear, Esq., of Meagher, aged 1 years and 3 months.

ORTIGER—April 15, at Allahabad, Emma Constance, the dearly beloved wife of H. P. Ortiger and loving daughter of T. Sleigh, aged 29 years 1 month and 15 days.

ORTIGER—April 16 and 17, at Allahabad, Gladys and Arnold Henry, the loving children of H. P. Ortiger, aged 3 and 4 years respectively.

PARTRIDGE—April 23, Theodore d'Orville Partridge, Civil Surgeon, Cachar.

SCHAUFF—April 19, at Allahabad, Christian Schauff, of heat apoplexy, aged 51.

YOUNG—April 5, at the Prince Albert Victor Hospital, Lahore, of septicæmia, John Dobson Young, Superintendent N. L. Salt Revenue Department, eldest son of the late Captain and Brigade Major J. D. Young, H. M.'s 28th Foot (Worcestershire), aged 49 years, 7 months and 27 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 3, 1897.

THE Turks have now distinctly the upper hand both in Thessaly and Epirus. The defeat of the Greek forces invading the latter had been followed by a panic in Arta, where the inhabitants have taken to flight. Marshal Edhem claims a victory—"after heavy fighting," at Valestino, which resulted in the retreat of the Greeks to Volo. The Greeks allege that Smolenski's brigade defeated a Turkish force of eight thousand men, and held its own at Valestino. But the words of the new Prime Minister, M. Ralli, are not inspired by the good news of a victory. On the contrary, they speak of the urgency of reorganising the army if the war is to be continued until an honourable place be secured. The insults to the Duchess of Sparta, by the mob when returning from her mission of charity to the wounded in the hospital, and the disturbances in the churches when the usual prayers for the King were read, are also evidence that things are not going well at the front. The populace having forced the King to make war turn savagely on the royal family when the enemy is found to be, as every one knew, in superior strength. If further proof were needed that things are desperate, the departure of the new Minister of War and the Interior for Pharsala, to ascertain the condition of the army, would supply it. Marshal Edhem appears to have turned Pharsala, having sent one column southward from Trikhala, and another from Larissa, to surround that position, where the Duke of Sparta remains dependent on a new staff. The outlook is so gloomy that the Greek Government must sincerely hope that Lord Salisbury's suggestion, that a Conference of Powers shall be held at Paris to consider what steps should be taken to put an end to the war, may be accepted. It may be with a view to facilitate the intervention of the Powers that the intention to recall Colonel Vassos from Crete is spoken of. That measure would be prudent in view of the necessity of strengthening the Army in Thessaly by every available man. The Powers would certainly throw difficulty in the way, if the withdrawal of that officer and his force of some 2,500 men be determined on. So far there appears to be nothing to confirm the truth of the statement that M. Hanotaux informed the Turkish Ambassador that France will be compelled to defend Greece if Marshal Edhem's Army advances further. The Turkish troops have advanced, and are surrounding the Duke of Sparta's position in Pharsala, but it does not appear that the French Government has taken any action.

CAPTAIN MAHAN has greatly added to his already enviable reputation as an authority on "Sea Power" by his masterly Life of Nelson. This new work tells the English people of Nelson's genius and his charm, as his former work taught them the only half-realised truth that the Sea Power of Great Britain embodied in Nelson's frail form, overthrew Napoleon and gave her the command ever since not only of the seas, but of the coasts, and made her the one great colonising Power of the modern world. Nelson was always a hero; but his genius was not universally admitted. Hannay wrote that the efforts of some writers to show that the great seaman was possessed of genius or great intellectual power were pathetic; that the claim could not be established; that it was impossible to assign to Nelson the brain and originality which enabled Frederick the Great to fight for seven years against overwhelming odds and prove the victor. Nelson, it was scornfully said, fought no battle of Leuthen. He always commanded the stronger fleet, and when he closed with the weaker antagonist he always won. A knack of seamanship, an intuitive feeling for the weakest point of a weak enemy, and irresistable impetuosity in carrying out his maxim "lay alongside a Frenchman" gave him the victory in every encounter. There was in truth much in the qualities which went to the making of Nelson that might excuse biographers for being in doubt as to whether he should be placed on the same plane as Frederick or as Napoleon. Captain Mahan boldly affirms that Nelson overthrew Napoleon, and implies, if he does not say it in so many words, that the greater genius and the more sagacious in discerning where ultimate success could be found was the hero who fell in the arms of victory at Trafalgar and not the disappointed adventurer who died in exile in St. Helena. The Nile and Trafalgar, Captain Mahan holds, lead directly and inevitably to Moscow and Waterloo. The critical may ask the author of this brilliant generalisation whether Napoleon would have ended his days in a lonely island in the South Atlantic by reason of Trafalgar had be kept free of the entanglement in Spain, or abstained from risking his army in Russia. He was under no compulsion to march on Moscow; being there, he was under no compulsion to delay the retreat until the winter had set in.

The Spanish ulcer and the loss of the Grand Army in the retreat from Moscow were fatal to Napoleon. The destruction of his fleet at Trafalgar did not "inevitably" lead to the treacherous seizure of the Spanish Royal family or to the rupture of the Peace of Tilsit. It is of course self-evident that the destruction of the French fleet was a heavy blow to Napoleon, and put an end once and for all to his projected invasion of England. Had Nelson been the French Admiral and in command of Villeneurve's fleet there would have been no battle of Trafalgar, Napoleon's sea-strategy would have been realised, and the decisive battle would have been fought in the Channel, and the history of the nineteenth century might have run in a different groove ever since. Captain Mahan writes with a loving but impartial hand of the great Sea Captain, the greatest of all Sea Captains, and draws from the Admiral's voluminous correspondence the materials necessary to show how composite his character was, and how his weaknesses, his sensitiveness to blame, his love of praise, were consistent with a marvellous energy in action and the echo of his desire to perform great things for the service of his king and country. Lieutenant Layman, who had been with Nelson in the Baltic, told Sir Alexander Ball that the Admiral was "a most extraordinary man, possessing opposite points of character; little in little things, but by far the greatest man in the greatest things he ever saw; that he had seen him petulant in trifles, and as cool and collected as a philosopher when surrounded by dangers in which men of common minds with clouded countenance would say, 'Ah! What is to be done?'" Nelson was never in doubt as to what was to be done—throw an overwhelming force against the weakest point in the enemy's line and destroy him. He held that if the enemy's fleet consisted of eleven sail, and he took ten of them when he might have taken the eleven, the result could not be considered satisfactory. He always insisted on complete results and took the most direct means to that end. Captain Mahan draws attention to the teachings of Nelson as to the necessity of overwhelming strength—a doctrine which has begun to have a very manifest influence on the naval budgets of the last ten years.

An able and conscientious reviewer in the *Chronicle* goes so far as to ascribe to the impression made in English public opinion by Captain Mahan's writing, the lavish votes for naval expansion which successive Governments find no difficulty in obtaining from the House of Commons:—"Nelson's importance as a historic figure rises with the automatic annual expansion of the Navy Estimates; and for British naval expenditure during the last few years no one has had so great a responsibility as Captain Mahan. It is he who taught us the scientific truth which Nelson's genius embodied without formulating. The secret of sea power had been unlocked in blundering fashion by British statesmen and seamen for centuries before the mystery was revealed by a comparatively young officer of the United States Navy, who has never even attained flag rank. It is, therefore, not too much to say that in the influence he has exerted on European thought Mahan is comparable with Nelson. He has caused the man in the street to understand the conditions of national existence. Unfortunately Germany, France, and Russia are also beginning to learn the lesson taught by the great American writer on sea power. Still, England has gained the start." It is remarkable that an unknown American officer should be destined to set the European Powers in emulation with each other in building up colossal fleets in pursuit of that sea power, which he has shown to be an indispensable adjunct to the Empire. He has indeed accomplished more than this. The United States, too, have resolved not to be last in the race if they cannot be first. The Government of Washington last year woke up to the fact that without a great navy the ports and harbours of the American Continent would be at the mercy of the augmented British fleet. A naval programme was voted by acclamation which it is fondly hoped will put an end to any apprehensions on that score before the century closes. Mr. Goschen had scarcely laid before Parliament the latest budget for the third augmentation of the British fleet which has been submitted, and sanctioned with alacrity in the last ten years, when he felt constrained to add, that if other States go on adding to the number of their ships as they have been doing for some time past, Great Britain "will have to reconsider her position" and pour out inexhaustible millions to keep the supremacy bequeathed to her by Nelson and Trafalgar. It is a wonderful tribute to the genius of a gifted writer that he can set two Continents—to say nothing of Japan—in mad competition to retain the monopoly or secure a share of that world-compelling sea power the springs and potency of which he described with equal strength and charm.

ATTENTION was lately drawn in these columns to the urgent necessity for the provision of air-compressing machinery and air and sewerage mains for those portions of the town and island which cannot be drained by gravitation. The results of the adoption of the Shone system in Colaba have fully established its suitability to the conditions which prevail in the non-gravitation drainage districts, and rendered further delay unwise and unnecessary. It is a matter for congratulation that since then the Corporation has voted a sum of between eight and nine lakhs for the provision of new air-compressing machinery at Love Grove, together with engine and boiler houses, and quarters for the staff. When this money has been expended, the Municipal authorities will be able to take in hand the drainage of any sectional district which they may choose to select. The thickly populated but neglected district of Mazagon has undoubtedly the first claim to attention, and it is therefore satisfactory that a sum of three lakhs of rupees has been voted for taking it in hand first. The intolerable nuisance caused by the outfall at Kassara Basin, which has so frequently been the subject of correspondence between Government and the Municipality, will be obviated when the Shone preumatic system has been brought into use. Singularly enough a further letter from Government, calling upon the Corporation to abate the nuisance, was received on the very day that the money was voted for the sewerage of the Mazagon sectional district. The Municipal authorities, instead of adopting the apologetic formularies employed on so many previous occasions, were able to inform Government in reply that the nuisance will be abated before long, the scheme of drainage for the district having now been taken in hand. Plans and specifications for the Mazagon section drainage are now in course of preparation by Mr. Smith, the Special Drainage Eng

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TURKO-GRECIAN WAR.

DEFEAT OF THE GREEKS IN EPIRUS.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The Greeks have been defeated at Pentefigadis, in Epirus.

PANIC AT ARTA.

A panic has set in at Arta, where inhabitants have taken to flight.

RETREAT OF THE GREEKS TO ARTA.

The Greek Army in Epirus has retreated to Arta.

THE TURKS OPERATING SOUTH OF PHARSALA.

The Turks have attacked the Railway south of Pharsala, their object seemingly being to surprise Pharsala by means of two columns, the one operating from Trikkala and the other from Larissa.

THE MOB INSULTS THE DUCHESS OF SPARTA.

A painful incident took place yesterday at Athens when the Duchess of Sparta was returning on foot from visiting the wounded in the hospital. Her Royal Highness was jeered at by the mob, and compelled to retrace her steps and take refuge in the hospital, when her carriage was fetched and drove at a gallop back to the palace.

The Duchess of Sparta is sister of the Emperor William.]

DISTURBANCES IN THE CHURCHES.

Disturbances have also taken place in the churches at Athens during the reading of the loyal prayers.

LORD SALISBURY PROPOSES A CONFERENCE.

MAY 2.

Lord Salisbury has proposed a conference to be held in Paris relative to the Turko-Greek war. The acceptance of the Conference by some of the Powers is considered doubtful.

CONFLICTING STATEMENTS.

Accounts from Greek sources state that Smolenski's brigade finally repulsed eight thousand Turks at Velestino and inflicted heavy losses on them.

Edhem Pacha, however, telegraphs in reference to the same action, that after serious fighting the Turks were victorious and the Greeks retreated to Volo.

MEETING OF THE GREEK CHAMBER.

At a meeting of the Greek Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, M. Ralli declared that his first care would be to reorganise the Army failing which it would be impossible to continue the war and conclude an honourable peace.

M. Delyannis promised his unswerving support to the Cabinet while the Turks were in Greek territory.

The Chamber was then adjourned indefinitely.

RUMOURED RECALL OF COLONEL VASSOS.

It is rumour that Colonel Vassos has been recalled from Crete.

GREEK MINISTERS GOING TO PHARSALA.

ATHENS, APRIL 30.

The Minister for War and Minister of the Interior are going to Pharsala to ascertain the condition of the Army.

FIGHTING AT VELESTINO.

There was constant fighting yesterday and to-day at Velestino, which is situated between Volo and Pharsala.

The Greeks report that the Turks have been finally repulsed.

The Duke of Sparta remains in command with a new staff.

A WARNING NOTE TO SERVIA, BULGARIA, AND MONTENEGRO.

LONDON, MAY 2.

Pursuant to an agreement arrived at between the Tsar and the Emperor Francis Joseph during the visit of the latter to St. Petersburg, Austria and Russia have sent identical notes to Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro approving of their attitude in the present crisis.

The note is, however, really intended as a warning to them to remain quiet.

A JUBILEE PROPOSAL BY THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

MAY 1.

H. R. H. the Princess of Wales has written to the Lord Mayor proposing that a dinner be given in the Jubilee week to the beggars and outcasts of the London slums. Her Royal Highness offers to subscribe £100 towards it.

THE SOUTH AFRICA COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN SWORN.

At the meeting of the South Africa Committee, yesterday, Mr. Chamberlain was sworn, and affirmed his absolute ignorance that the Jameson raid was intended.

REINSTATEMENT OF LIEUT. ELOFF.

Advices from Pretoria state that Lieutenant Eloff has been reinstated and appointed Chief of the Police there.

The appointment is universally condemned.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The Bombay mails of the 17th instant arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

LORD SANDHURST AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, MAY 2.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst arrived in Poona at 2-30 p.m. After spending the afternoon at the West of India Club, his Excellency drove to the Special Plague Hospital, which he inspected.

Lord Sandhurst attended the evening service at St. Mary's Church, and after dining at the Club, left by the 10 p.m. train for Wathar station, for Mahableshwar.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 9 new cases, but no deaths recorded in the city, to-day. The total mortality on Saturday was 10, and on Sunday 8.

In the Special Hospital 5 were admitted, 11 discharged cured, 5 died, and 163 remain under treatment. In the Hindu Hospital 2 were admitted and 1 died, leaving 26 under treatment. In the Mahomedan Hospital 2 were admitted, 6 discharged cured, 3 died, and 32 remain under treatment.

The Military Search Party searched 4,187 houses, discovering 8 cases. The search parties G. H. visited five villages in the Haveli taluka, but discovered no cases.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 16.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE correspondents at the seat of war tell us every morning that an actual outbreak of hostilities between Turkey and Greece is imminent. This information comes from both sides of the Thessalian frontier, and is evidently believed by those who transmit it. In Europe generally, however, the prevailing belief seems to be that somehow or other peace will be preserved. This opinion is for the moment pretty strong in England, where there is much less excitement on the subject than there was six weeks ago, and even the demonstration of last Sunday in Hyde Park, although it was hailed with an unusual flourish of trumpets, might for all the effect it has had on the public not have been held at all. Not that there has been any withdrawal of sympathy for the Greeks. Sir William Harcourt was quite right when he said in his speech at the dinner of the Eighty Club, on Tuesday, that the great majority of the Government in the House of Commons was no guide to the feeling of the country on this question. That sturdy Tory, Admiral Field, told the House in the debate on the adjournment that he had letters from the Navy at Crete declaring their hatred of the job on which they are engaged. That represents the feeling of people at home to whatever party they belong, and there is little doubt that if a General Election took place to-morrow what the result would be. Still, as I have said, the country is quiescent. It may be that this is because it does not fully realise the dangers of the situation, but I cannot help thinking that the present comparative indifference of Englishmen is due in some measure at all events to the knowledge that war is a very expensive thing, and that the financial resources of both Turkey and Greece are such as to compel each country to pause a long time before taking the final step. The discussion of Monday night was rather a tame affair, in keeping with the absence of panic or heated indignation out of doors. To begin with neither Sir William Harcourt nor any other Front Bench leader opened the attack. That duty was conferred upon Sir Charles Dilke, who is by degrees regaining somewhat of his former position in Parliament. He laid great stress on the historical fact that the Cretans have always desired union with Greece, not mere autonomy, and he commented in scathing terms on the imbecility and helplessness of the six Powers, who are now being roundly abused in every European capital. Even in Constantinople it appears there are signs that the prestige of the Concert is being diminished as a consequence of its action or inaction. Mr. Curzon, whose unfortunate, and I believe undesigned, air of superiority seems to provoke his opponents more and more every day, courageously defended the Concert in his reply to Sir Charles Dilke's indictment, maintaining that so far from being imbecile and helpless it has during the last few months averted a general war, prevented greater bloodshed in Crete, and by a joint declaration at Athens and Constantinople localized the disturbance on the Greco-Turkish frontier. Afterwards Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Balfour addressed the House, but neither said anything strikingly new, and few listened to the remaining speeches. Mr. Labouchere, aided by a new and apparently not very wise member, Captain Pirie, insisted upon a division, although all the Liberal leaders had gone home to bed and some of the Radicals did not wish for a vote. The result was a majority of 161 for the Government. Some Liberals (including Sir Francis Evans and Mr. Spicer) as well as certain Nationalists voted with the Ministerialists. The advantage certainly gained by the Opposition by the somewhat pedantic refusal of Mr. Labouchere to afford Sir W. Harcourt facilities for moving his resolution because it was not technically a motion of censure on the Government was thus thrown away. What we all want to hear is that the Powers have brought pressure to bear upon Turkey to compel the immediate withdrawal of the Ottoman troops from Crete, but this much desired consummation looks now almost less probable than it did at the beginning of the week. The action of the Ethnike Hetaria in fomenting the recent invasion on the Macedonian irontier, not a very commendable proceeding looked at all round, may have hampered the action of the combined Powers in their negotiations with the Sultan.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

The state of affairs in South Africa remains pretty much what it was a week ago, but the Chief Justice at Cape Town, Sir J. H. de Villiers, denies that he is, or intends to be, the leader of a party in opposition to Mr. Rhodes, and aimed, moreover, at the overthrow of British Supremacy. He admitted in his speech in the Legislative Council that at certain critical times he had been approached and asked to head the Moderate party with a view to a peaceful union of the different States and Colonies. Whatever hopes of union existed were, however, dispelled by recent deplorable events, and without such an aim political life would have no attractions for him. He justified his recent action in reconciling the Transvaal Executive and Judges, and expressed hopes that some good might result from his visit beyond the settlement of the judiciary question. Incidentally he made a thrust at Mr. Rhodes by declaring as one of the framers of the original Convention with the Boers that he could not regard a deliberate breach of it by either party as a light matter, but he had never been able to recognize the right of a Prime Minister of the Colony, acting in his capacity as a director of a group of commercial companies, to punish the Republic for an alleged breach of the Convention. The great obstacle in the way of a better understanding between President Kruger and the "new population" is the bitterness of the Press on both sides. President Kruger evidently agrees with this, and so he suppresses the papers that are opposed to his policy. But he has just had a sharp reminder that this despotic action, besides widening the breach between his Government and the Uitlanders, is illegal. He suppressed the Johannesburg *Star* a few weeks ago, and now the Supreme Court in Pretoria says that he was not entitled to issue his order, Article 5 of the Press Law only referring to matter already printed and giving no power regarding unprinted matter. The President's arbitrary order has therefore been put aside with costs, and the *Star* has reappeared. That this decision should have made a profound impression throughout South Africa is not surprising. What is surprising is that it should have produced for the time being at least a rather notable change in the tone of the Teutonic flatterers of the Transvaal Republic. A few days ago a Berlin paper reported with an unconcealed air of satisfaction the arrival at Lorenzo Marquez in a German steamer of a large quantity of war material for the Transvaal. To-day the same journal admits that the suppression of the *Star* was inconsistent with the spirit of a Republic. Another German newspaper, the *Frankfurtur Zeitung*, writes:—"England is, and is going to remain, the predominant Power in South Africa, and all attempts to overthrow that Power must inevitably fail. The Government of the South African Republic busily continues to arm, and no one can prevent this. But it would, perhaps, be better if it would at last fulfil the legitimate desires of foreign subjects in the Transvaal." The only thing remaining to be done is for Emperor William to send a telegram to the editor of the Johannesburg *Star* congratulating him on his victory over his old friend, Oom Paul!

Although Sir William Harcourt in his speech at the dinner of the Eighty Club on Tuesday did not attack Mr. Chamberlain's South African policy, and indeed made no reference whatever to the Transvaal, some of the minor lights of the Libarel party are not showing the same reserve. Mr. Sydney Buxton, who as an ex-Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and a member of the South African Parliamentary Committee has of course a title to be heard on this subject, took Mr. Chamberlain severely to task the other night in a speech at Poplar, and accused the right hon. gentleman of forcing the pace. Mr. Munro Ferguson, who has not yet been an Under-Secretary, but hopes to become one, declared at Leith last night that if Mr. Chamberlain meant anything by the questions he asked the Attorney-General of Cape Town, Mr. Schreiner, he meant war. It is rather curious that Mr. Munro Ferguson should be so anxious to discredit Mr. Chamberlain's attitude with reference to the Transvaal imbroglio as he has always been politically the humble slave of Lord Rosebery, and is looked upon by some of his countrymen North of the Tweed as almost a Jingo.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

The return of the Prince of Wales from the Continent has tended to increase the interest, previously considerable, in the preparations for the forthcoming historical event, but it has not had the effect some people anticipated. When his Royal Highness arrived at Marlborough House he found sundry petitions awaiting him from the disappointed inhabitants of certain thoroughfares who considered themselves basely treated by being excluded from the route of the Royal procession. To these petitioners the Prince has sent a polite refusal to solicit the Queen to alter the present arrangements. Consequently on the south side of Trafalgar Square, in Northumberland Avenue, in Victoria Street, and in Buckingham Palace Road there is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. Of course her Majesty cannot be expected to spend the entire day in perambulating the streets of London, north, east, south and west, but I think it is a pity that it was not decided to approach the Strand from the southern side of Trafalgar Square, near the Grand Hotel, rather than through the somewhat insignificant Duncannon Street, one side of which is occupied by a church and churhyard. After what I said some weeks ago you will not be surprised to hear that the papers in London are beginning to express doubts as to whether the Thanksgiving service will take place in the open air after all. The Prince himself is personally in favour of the service being held inside the Metropolitan Cathedral, and the outraged Church papers are again giving utterance to their views on the subject, which are believed to be those of the ecclesiastical authorities of St. Paul's. The humble tenants in the Borough whose greedy landlords wanted to eject them in order to reap a rich harvest have profited by the recent outcry in the Press and Parliament. A few cases continue to come before the police courts; but the magistrates with great and praiseworthy ingenuity manage to find some informality in the notices to quit, to the great delight of the tenants and the utter disgust of the landlords. In more aristocratic quarters very high prices continue to be paid for accommodation to see the pageant. Some premises in Pall Mall have been let for the Jubilee week for no less than £7,000! The Press warns the investing public against the risk they run in putting their money in the "Jubilee Syndicates" that are being formed. Two more Syndicates are announced this week. In one—the Diamond Jubilee Seats Acquisition Syndicate—it is announced that no dividend will be paid on deferred shares until ordinary shares receive 100 per cent. The capital is £20,000. In the other—the Diamond Jubilee Contract Corporation, with a capital of £30,000—the prospectus says:—"When 200 per cent. has been distributed on the paid-up capital the surplus profits will be divided as to one moiety to the Ordinary shares and one moiety to the Deferred shares." For one thing the Diamond Jubilee is evoking a most gratifying display on loyalty on the part of the Colonies. The members of the Ontario Legislature, not satisfied with passing a congratulatory address to her Majesty, rose to their feet and with great fervour sang "God save the Queen." After this patriotic outburst it is to be regretted that the wish of the Dominion to be represented by a military contingent 600 strong cannot be met. The Canadians are, however, to have their number increased to 200 as against 20 to 100 furnished by the other colonies. The Chamberlain's despatch inviting the Premiers of the self-governing colonies is published, and mentions commercial union, colonial defence, representation of the colonies, and legislation with regard to immigrants from Asia and elsewhere as among the subjects that might be discussed when they are here. It is not anticipated, he says, that the actual ceremonies in connection with the celebration will extend beyond a week, but he is disposed to think that some four or five weeks might be profitably employed not only in the discussion of the subjects he mentions, but in connection with other objects for the advancement of her Majesty's Colonial Empire. He hopes that the Jubilee may be marked by such a representative demonstration on the part of the Colonies as has never before been and seen in this country.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Lord George Hamilton has, I understand, decided to lose no time in filling up the vacancy in the Council of the Secretary of State for India caused by the retirement a month ago of Mr. Robert Hardie, on the completion of his useful period of office, and the name of the new member to be chosen will in all probability be shortly announced, perhaps before this letter reaches India. I do not think that the successor of Mr. Hardie will prove to be a banker by profession, but he will certainly be a man of Indian commercial experience. The ideal member would be a gentleman who has not left India too long, who is still intimately connected with the trade of our Eastern Empire, one whose commercial knowledge is not confined to a single Presidency, who understands the currency question thoroughly, and who is still in the prime of life. Lord George Hamilton is, I believe, fully alive in the interests of Indian commerce of making a selection which shall, if possible, fulfil these requirements.

MR. JOHN BURNS, M. P., AND THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

If some critics of the Imperial Institute have been silenced by the disappearance, or rather partial disappearance, of the much-abused Sir Somers Vine from South Kensington, the bold member for Battersea, Mr. Burns, is still as actively hostile as ever. I say partial disappearance of Sir Somers Vine, for although that energetic gentleman no longer adorns the post of Sub-Director and Assistant-Secretary, he is, I understand, still connected, and will be for a few years longer, with one indispensable department of the Institute. The other night there was a discussion in the House of Commons during Committee on Supply with reference to the uncompleted and rather discreditable state of the South Kensington Museum buildings. In this discussion Mr. John Burns took a prominent part, and he made what is perhaps not an absolutely new suggestion, but one that I do not think has previously been made in Parliament. It is known to the readers of the *Bombay Gazette* that the Science and Art Department pays the Imperial Institute between four and five thousand pounds per annum for the use of one or more of its spacious galleries. This contribution, if we are to believe Mr. Burns, who, like some other politicians, is not, I am afraid, free from the infirmity of exaggerating when it suits his purpose, is the only thing that keeps the Institute on its legs. This charge, he maintains, ought to cease; and it could, he says, be put an end to if the Government had the courage to approach the Queen and ask that the Imperial Institute—"which had not proved a success for its particular purposes"—should, together with these external galleries, be handed over to the South Kensington authorities to accommodate that large collection of objects which were seeking room. Being of course in the confidence of Royalty, Mr. Burns believes that her Majesty would respond, and he gracefully informs us that he knows of no better way of celebrating the Diamond Jubilee than by "clearing out all those snobs and Johnnies who had not secured the Knighthoods and Baronetcies which they expected to get out of the Imperial Institute." When Mr. Akers-Douglas, the Minister responsible, replied to the discussion he intentionally or otherwise ignored Mr. Burns' attack. When the Commissioner of Works resumed his seat, Mr. Burns again sprang to his feet to press his points, repeating that the Institute is "perfectly useless" as it is, and that it should be utilised for art and education. "The Institute," he proceeded, "very soon became a cross between a restaurant and Burlington-arcade, then it 'petered-out,' until now it had become a centre to which trade union secretaries and officers of friendly societies were invited for cheap dinners." I do not quite understand the latter allusion, but whatever its hidden meaning it failed to draw the discreet Mr. Akers-Douglas. Mr. Burns' suggestion to make the Imperial Institute a sort of *annexe* of the Museum across the road may not be altogether unworthy of consideration, but why should Mr. Burns drag in the name of the Queen? If Mr. Akers-Douglas troubled Her Majesty with the request Mr. Burns proposes, the "response" might not be exactly what he supposes. The Queen might fairly reply that it was not a matter that concerned her so much as it does the people (including the Indian Princes) who found the large sum of money to build and establish the Institute. The Imperial Institute may not hitherto have succeeded in realising the aspirations of its founders, but surely when everybody is thinking about the Diamond Jubilee, consideration of what is to be the future of the Institute might be deferred until a more convenient season. A little earlier in the evening Mr. Burns had been lecturing Mr. Chamberlain for displaying "bad taste" and "ungentlemanly temper." It was perhaps a pity that Mr. Burns did not remember the hackneyed lines of his illustrious namesake: "O wad some pow'r the giftie gie us," etc.

"RESOLVED NOT TO SEE."

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha, or as the *Times* has it, Mr. Durshaw Wacha,—such is fame!—was last week examined by the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure, but the papers here have given more space to the evidence of Professor Gokhale, who was called on Tuesday. The description of this gentleman almost takes one's breath away:" Honorary Secretary of the Poona Association for Promoting under British Rule the Political Interests of the Indian People." A witness who has thus to announce himself naturally starts at a disadvantage, and judging from an expression of impatience that fell from the judicially-minded Lord Welby, the excellent Professor does not seem to have made quite the best impression on the Commission. The report of his evidence has certainly not made a very good impression on the public, and I must say that as far as I can judge the Native evidence and the line taken by Mr. Naoroji and his friends on the Commission has on the whole done the Congress more harm than good in this country. Professor Gokhale in his evidence referred to frontier operations and such things with more confidence than even a Commander-in-Chief would display, and waxed eloquent on the subject of the exploitation of India by "the Rallis and others" who buy up the ryots' crops a year in advance and when scarcity comes leave the cultivators to starve. Railways may be an improvement, but in the opinion of the honorary secretary of the P. A. P. U. B. R. P. I. I. P. they swallow up money which "ought to go in education and improving the condition of the people." Here Mr. Naoroji came in with the characteristic question: "We Indians are mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for foreign capitalists who take the profits of our labour out of the country?" "Yes," the witness eagerly replied. "It is like a person coming to your house and taking the things away without paying for them." The Chairman ventured to put in the suggestion that the foreigner buys them. "They say they buy them," was the formidable, nay crushing reply. Sir James Peile then took the witness in hand in order to bring out the fact that British rule has at least conferred some advantages upon India—including such trifles as the suppression of internecine wars, the enormous increase of agricultural produce, etc.—but the witness could not see that all these things bore the construction placed upon them by his questioner. His attitude provoked Lord Welby to exclaim: "Perhaps you are resolved not to see." That exclamation will not be forgotten. Some one ought to suggest to the Commission that the paper on Russian Central Asia read before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts a fortnight ago should be printed as an appendix to the report of the Commission when it comes out. It would be instructive to compare what the lecturer says about the entire exclusion of the Asiatic subjects of Russia from the Russian Administration with some of the things stated before the Royal Commission by the Native witnesses.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE JUDICIARY.

I think it was that chartered libertine Mr. Labouchere, who irreverently nicknamed the present occupant of the woolsack the Lord High Jobber. Of late the outcry against Lord Halsbury's judicial appointments has not been so loud partly because he has elevated to the County Court bench two very pronounced political opponents—Mr. Waddy and Mr. Wills; but his lordship has laid himself open to criticism by his selection of the new Judge of the High Court. The gentleman chosen for the vacancy created by Mr. Justice Charles' resignation is a brother of the Home Secretary, but is quite unknown to the general public. He is, moreover, an Assessor of the High Court, and the selection of a permanent official to be a Judge is quite a new departure, the rule of course being to chose from practising members of the Bar. Mr. Ridley is a gentleman of scholarly attainments, and has made a good Assessor; but everyone is in the dark as to his qualifications for a seat on the Bench. It is said that the Solicitor-General, Sir R. B. Finlay, put forward his undoubted claims; but however that may be, the Liberal papers have certainly some ground for trying to make political capital out of Lord Halsbury's unexpected choice. Aspirants for judicial honours literally swarm on the Ministerial benches in the House of Commons, and the conclusion naturally come to is that such an outsider as Mr. Ridley, notwithstanding his influential connections, would not have been chosen unless the Government had been afraid of losing a seat. In the present state of the Cretan question it would have been awkward for them to have met with another electoral reverse, and they have perhaps decided wisely in not running the risk. Everybody sympathises with poor Mr. Dugdale, Q.C., who formerly represented the Nuneaton division of Warwickshire in the Conservative interest, and who last week was appointed by the papers to the coveted post now bestowed upon Mr. Ridley.

THE WEEK'S DEATH-ROLL.

The sudden death of Sir Walter de Souza, formerly Portuguese Consul-General in Calcutta and of recent years an active politician on the Conservative side in Westminster, is sincerely regretted by all parties, for although he incurred some odium by the attitude he took up with reference to the exclusion of lady members from the London Council, he was personally popular with the Progressives. He attended the meeting of the Council on Tuesday afternoon, and the same evening after dressing for dinner expired in the library of his house in Belgravia. He continued to take a considerable interest in India, and was a frequent attendant at the meetings of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, where his genial presence will be missed. The "Daily Telegraph" states this morning that the body is being embalmed, and will in accordance with the expressed desire of Sir Walter be conveyed to Calcutta for interment. Many of your readers on the Madsas side will learn with regret of the death in London of Mr. James Henry Spring Branson, the well known Advocate-General for the Southern Presidency.

I have also to record the death, at the early of age of thirty-seven, of Captain Oswald Harraden, of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company. The sad event occurred on board the s.s. African off Malta whilst the deceased was returning to his native country after thirteen years' absence.

Military circles have to mourn the loss of a distinguished Crimean and Mutiny officer, Major-General James Williamson. The deaths are also announced of Commissary-General Routh and Colonel Gerald Milnes Gaskell.

Lovers of the stage will be sorry to hear of the death of Mr. G. W. Godfrey, author of that charming comedietta, "My Milliner's Bill," which used to be played by Mrs. John Wood and the lamented Arthur Cecil; "The Queen's Shilling," "The Parvenu," and other successful plays. Mr. Godfrey was formerly, as we have been reminded, one of the large class of Government officials who are also in some degree men of letters. He was originally a clerk in the Admiralty.

From the United States we hear of the death of that gifted orator, Mr. Daniel Vorhees, whose name is familiar to everyone who takes an interest in Transatlantic politics.

The most notable deaths on the Continent are those of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin due, it is now officially stated, to an accident and not to suicide as at first reported; Count Hugel, brother-in-law of the Duke of Teck—the count it seems killed himself in a fit of melancholy, the result of a severe domestic affliction; and Dr. Maisonneuve, who is described by the medical journals as one of the most illustrious *surgeons of the century*.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

YESTERDAY morning, H. E. Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by Mr. J. J. Heaton, Private Secretary, and Captain Walton, A.-D.-C., left Bombay from Victoria Terminus for Mahableshwar. His Excellency arrived at the station five minutes before the departure of the train, and was met on the platform by General Gatacre; Mr J. M. Campbell, Collector of Bombay; Mr. A. Abercrombie, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. R. H. Vincent, Commissioner of Police; Mr. S. Rebsch; Mr. Playford Reynolds; Mr. Filgate; Mr. Jackson, Under-Secretary to Government; Dr. Arnott; Captain Ducat; Mr. Ghellabhai Haridass, ex-Sheriff of Bombay; Sardar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Badadur, Head of the Detective Police; Mr. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patell; Mr. Haji Oomer Jamal; Mr. Amirudin Tyebji; Mr. V. S. Vandekar; and Mr. Noormahomed Cassum Haji Mitha. Mr. Jackeria, Mr. Oomer Jamal, and Mr. Vandekar garlanded his Excellency the Governor and General Gatacre. After shaking hands with those present, the Governor entered his special saloon attached to the train, which steamed off at half-past seven (Bombay time).

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

SATURDAY last was rather a remarkable day for taking away from our midst many good citizens homeward. At the Ballard Pier, its transcendently superior rival, the Apollo Bunder, and at the Victoria Dock, the rush and excitement in connection with the embarkation of the "homeward-bound" was great. Some notable persons, princes, chiefs, selected soldiers of the Imperial Service Troops, left, at the invitation of the Government, with a view to be present at the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen-Empress' reign. Devoted loyalty and a craving for novelty were associated in the minds of some of those who made hurried arrangements for their departure on Saturday. The Britannia took away the seventeen Native officers who have been selected by the Government of India to be present at the celebration of the Queen's Reign—Commandant Nan Singh, Commandant Kishen Singh, Commandant Rao Bahadur Dip Singh, Commandant Rai Bahadur Dhunpat Rai, Jemadar Abdul Majid, Captain Ahmed Husein, and others; as well as H. H. Maharajah Colonel Sir Pertab Singh, H. H. Thakore Hari Singh, Kuar Doukal Singh, Hon. the Rajah of Bobilli, Sirdar Umrao Singh and wife. Among the European citizens who left by the Britannia were the Hon. Mr. A. F. Beaufort, Dr. (Mrs.) Pechey Phipson, Sir Charles Roe, Mr and Mrs. E. R. Smetham, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Little, the Bishop of Calcutta, Major-General and Mrs. Maitland, Mr. W. H. Macaulay, Mr. and Mrs. Howse, Mr. D. C. Sassoon, &c. Before Mr. Sassoon left for the mail boat, he was presented by the employees of the firm with an elegantly engrossed address, placed in a silver case, and a dressing-case, as a token of their affection and esteem for him.

At the Victoria Dock a large number of Parsee citizens, ladies and gentlemen, attended to wish "bon voyage" to the acknowledged leader of their community, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., who left by the Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Imperator, accompanied by his young daughter; Master Rustom, the son of his youngest brother, Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee; his sister's daughter, Mrs. Rustomjee Cowasjee Powalla, and her husband. Some gentlemen had specially come from Poona to do honour to Sir Jamsetjee on his departure. Among those present on the occasion were Shums-ul-Ulama Jivanji J. Mody, and Mr. Furdoonjee J. Parakh, the secretaries, respectively, of the Parsee Punchayet trust funds and the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Khan Bahadur D. D. Bootwee, Messrs. Pestonjee Bomanjee, Ghellabhai Haridas, N. R. Ranina, J. N. Tata, R. D. Setna, Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, Dinshaw J. Parakh, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Nanabhai Barjorjee Batlivalla, Shapurjee Jivanjee Batlivalla, Dr. A. D. Mody, Dr. Rustom N. R. Ranina, Khan Bahadur N. P. Vakil, Messrs. K. D. Shroff, P. M. Kanga, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Rustom R. Chichgar, Ratanjee C. Wadia, Dady Cowasjee Dady, M. E. Morris, Darashah B. Mehta, Dr. Ardasir M. Dotiwalla, Khan Bahadur Manockjee C. Dotiwalla, Ratanjee Dhunjeebhoy, Furdoonjee Ardasir Cursetjee, Hirjibhoy N. Parakh, Jamsetjee Ardasir Cursetjee, Jamsetjee C. Powalla, Jamsetjee Dorabjee Powalla, Ratanjee J. Parakh, Hormusjee C. Ashburner, Dorabjee H. Ashburner, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, R. M. Lalcaca, B. R. Dubash, Sorabjee Dadabhoy Dubash, Ratanshah Dadabhoy, Bomanjee Eduljee, Eduljee N. Dubash, Sorabjee Dadabhoy Lam, Dr. N. H. Chowksey, Dr. E. F. Underwood, Dr. Meherjee R. Setna, Messrs. Perozshah C. Setna, Pestonjee J. Mody, J. Framjee Patel, Furdoonjee M. Banajee, R. B. Ghandy, Bomanjee Ardeshir Raghi, &c. Among other passengers by the Imperator were Mr. N. H. Moos, of Messrs. Framjee, Moos, and Mehta, solicitors, and Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Pudumjee. A number of Greek subjects, who were called away by the exigencies of the war between Turkey and Greece, also left by the steamer.

THE DEPARTURE OF NATIVE TROOPS AND CHIEFS.

On Saturday morning, H. H. the Thakore Saheb and Rani Saheb of Gondal arrived by the Ahmedabad mail train, and alighted at the Church Gate station. They were received by Prince Samatsingji of Palitana, who garlanded them and gave them some fine bouquets. From the station they drove direct to the Prince's Dock, where they embarked on board the mail steamer Britannia for England, to be present at the Diamond Jubilee. His Highness was met on board by General Gatacre, Prince Samatsingji of Palitana, Captain Forbes, and Mr. Jehangir Cowasjee, the agent of the Maharajah of Bhownugger, who wished him *bon voyage*.

Roa Raja Agitsingh of Kattri, and Maharaj Kumar Oomed Sing, heir-apparent of Shapura, also arrived on Saturday morning, from Ajmere, and were received at Church Gate station by Prince Samatsingji, Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Resaldar Muchabhai, Jemadar Jambhai, and others. They proceeded to England by the steamer Britannia with staff and followers.

On the same day, Maharaj Colonel Sir Pertab Singh, the Prime Minister of Jodhpore State, arrived in Bombay, and was received at the Railway station by General Gatacre, Prince Samatsingji of Palitana, Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Davidath Revidath, Oomer Jemaul, and others. He proceeded direct from the station to the Prince's Dock, with General Gatacre, and embarked on board the Brittania for England, on behalf of the Jodhpore State, for the Diamond Jubilee.

The Imperial Service Troops, representing eighteen of the senior Native States in India, also proceeded to England on Saturday by the mail steamer to be present at the Diamond Jubilee of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. The eighteen officers arrived on Friday, and were encamped on the Cooperage, under arrangements made by General Gatacre, who saw that everything was comfortable for them. All the officers were full of delight at the prospect of visiting England. The European officer in charge was Major Drummond, Central India Horse, appointed by the Government of India to command. On Friday evening, Prince Samatsinghji of Palitana, gave an "At Home," to the officers, when several of them were introduced to each other. Amongst those present were: Rai Bahadur Dhunpat Rai, Commandant of Jeypore, Colonel Chatra Singh, Commandant of Bhurtpore State, Thakore Rai Bahadur Dipsinghji, Commandant of the Camel Corps of Bikanir State, Rawal Shri Rawal Shri Dansingji, Commandant of Bhavnagar Imperial Lancers, and a few others. The party on embarkation were met on board, on Saturday morning, by General Gatacre, Prince Samatsingji, and Captain Forbes, who warmly congratulated them and wished them *bon-voyage*.

SOME amusing samples of foreign correspondence were given by the Lord Mayor the other day in replying to the toast of "The Corporation." For example, he had recently received a letter from a young lady of Buda Pesth, who told him that she had lost her sweetheart, and begged the Lord Mayor to trace and return the truant, the only clue supplied being that when he left his name was Smith, but that she did not think he would retain it in England.

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

WARD.		Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	1	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	2	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	9
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvi	5	0	
	Chukla	3	0	
	Umarkhadi	1	0	24
	Dongri	1	2	
C	Market	0	0	
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Pansawadi	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	10
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Khaudawadi	0	0	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chaupati	0	0	2
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	3	
	Tadwadi	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamathipura	1	0	20
	Tardeo	1	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	
	Sewri	1	0	4
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	
	Worli	1	0	5
	Bandora*	0	1	1
	Water Division	0	0	0
	Non-Resdt. & Unknown	0	0	0
	HOSPITALS.			
	Grant Road	0	1	
	Wari Bunder	0	1	
	Jain	0	0	
	Dharavi Plague	0	0	
	Arthur Road	0	0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy	0	3	
	Hindu Fever	0	0	
	Sion Road †	1	0	
	Custom Road	0	0	
	Khoja	0	2	
	Churney Road	0	0	
	Dariasthan	0	1	
	Lohana	0	1	
	Dossa Osval	0	0	12
	Parel	0	1	
	J J Hospital	0	0	
	Colaba Jamsetji Bunder	0	0	
	Colaba	0	0	
	Ripon Road	0	0	
	Chhatri Sarang	0	0	
	Nizampura	0	0	
	Bhatia	0	0	
	Port Trust	0	0	
	St. George's	0	0	
	Worli Plague	0	0	
	Reay Road	0	1	
	Total.. ..	17	20	87
	Total to date...	12,018	10,277	

* Brought from Bandora for exposure at the Towers of Silence of Bombay.

† Brought from Goorla.

The total mortality for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday at 6 a.m. was 86. There were 26 fresh cases and 22 deaths from the plague.

The following admissions were made into hospitals during twenty-fours hours ending on Saturday at 6 a.m.:—Jamshedji Bunder, 2; Lohana, 1; Grant Road, 1; Churney Road, 1; Adamji Peerbhoy, 2; Arthur Road, 1; Police, Foras Road, 1; Jain Hindu, 1; Reay Road, 1; Mahim, 1; Dharavi Bora, 2;—total 14.

YESTERDAY'S TOUR OF HOSPITALS.

Mr. James, member of the Plague Committee, accompanied by Dr. Jennings, visited No. 10 District and inspected the following hospitals yesterday:—At 7-30 a.m. Worli Hospital was visited, where everything was found satisfact

tic inoculations, and we trust that the daily practical application thereof in this city will be productive of beneficial results, and deprive the plague of its awful terrors. With best wishes.—We are, &c.,

K. N. BAHADURJI, M.D.,
President.
K. M. HEERAMANECK, L.M. & S.,
B. S. SIROFF, L.M. & S.,
Honorary Secretaries.

Dr. Koch, in reply, said:—I thank you heartily for your very friendly and cordial welcome. This time I have come not for any particular study or advice, but for mere observation of what is going on. You have had scientists in your midst who must know all that one could know about plague from scientific examination and study. When I was here last about thirteen years back I came unnoticed. I thank you again for your welcome greetings.

The deputation then withdrew.

THE MAHOMEDAN BURIAL-GROUND.

The Sunni Mahomedan burial-ground is now finally closed, and pending the completeness of arrangements for the Tank Bunder ground, the burial-ground at Old Sonapore is now used for burial. The Tank Bunder ground will be ready in a day or two.

A meeting of the leading Sunni Mahomedans who have formed themselves into a committee, and who received the charge of the burial-ground from the Municipal Commissioner on Friday, was held at the residence of Mr. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel, when it was resolved to form a working committee with Mr. Moulvi Hidaotalli (president), Mr. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel (vice-president), Kazi Mahomedali Moorgay and Mr. Oomer Jamall (secretaries), Mr. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel and Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed (treasurers). Mr. Oomer Jamal and Kazi Mahomedali Moorgay were empowered to engage grave-diggers gardeners, etc., and to make necessary arrangements for burial. The meeting started three funds, and the following sums were subscribed to the first fund, which is styled the general fund:—Messrs. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patell, Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Haji Yusuf Haji Ismael, and Mahomed Ismael Mucha, Rs. 100 each; and Haji Ibraim Oosman, Rs. 50.

The second fund was to erect a mosque but as Mr. Haji Yusuf informed the meeting that a certain Mahomedan philanthropist desired to build it at his own expense, it was decided to keep the matter in abeyance for the present. The third fund was started for free burial for the poor, and Messrs. Haji Jackeria, Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Haji Oomer Jamal, and Haji Yusuf undertook to construct 125 graves each.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Haji Jackeria for the trouble he took in the matter, and the meeting terminated.

DEATH OF A DOCTOR FROM PLAGUE.

Dr. Purshotam Dawooda, who was at first employed as an assistant to Dr Chowksey in the Arthur Road Municipal Hospital, and who was subsequently placed in charge of the Lohana Hindu Hospital for plague patients, died, on Saturday morning, at five o'clock, after suffering from the bubonic fever for two days. On Friday afternoon Dr. Chowksey took Dr. Yersin to deceased's residence. The curative lymph was injected, but apparently without success, and Dr. Dawooda succumbed to the plague early next morning. This is the fourth case of a medical man dying of plague.

THE DRAINAGE OF HOSPITALS.

Not only is careful attention being paid to the sanitary requirements of the permanent dwellings now being used as caste hospitals in various parts of the ative Ntown, but the drainage of houses in the immediate vicinity is also being completed and perfected by the Drainage Department of the Municipality. The object in view is to prevent any nuisance arising near the hospitals likely to impair the chances of recovery of patients. The work is carried out under the direction of Mr. J. W. Smith, Special Drainage Engineer.

THE RETURNING WAVE.

Taking the passengers to and from Bombay by the south coast and across harbour steamers since the 1st January—after which the great exodus set in—there has been an excess of in-coming over the outgoing of 12,000 to date. It is now estimated that at the lowest computation there must be at least 8,00,000 people in Bombay. The applicants for employment are very numerous, being recruited by immigrants from Sholapore, Khandeish and other distant districts. The prospect of employment, higher wages and the cheapness of food as compared with the rates up-country, and the abundance of water, of which there is a growing scarcity in the districts, fully account for the rapid increase of the immigration.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday the persons who left Bombay and entered in the city by sea and land were as follows:—Arrivals by sea 3,867, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways, 1,852, making a total of 5,719 persons. Departures by sea 710, and by land, through Mahim and Sion causeways, 1,922, making a total of 2,632 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 3,087 persons.

CASES ON MALABAR HILL.

A syce in the service of the Hon'ble Mr. Naoroji N. Wadia, residing in an outhouse, in the compound of his master's bungalow, was found suffering from the bubonic fever. He was removed to an hospital by the order of Dr. Sorab Cowasji Hormusji, the district medical officer. A domestic servant in the compound of Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir was found dead. On receiving the intelligence, Dr. Sorab Cowasji went to the place and found the case was a suspicious one.

THE PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.

The Parsee Fever Hospital return from April 16th to 30th shows:—Admissions 5, one being a non-plague case; deaths 2, one dying within twenty-four hours, and the other within forty-eight hours after admission; discharged cured 10, three being non-plague cases; under treatment 9.

ADAMJI PEERBHOY PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The daily report shows:—Admitted, 2; discharged cured, 2; died, 1; and remaining under treatment, 14—thirteen being males, and one female.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 7 a.m. 30th April to 7 a.m. 1st May, one died, one convalescent, and twenty-nine remaining under treatment.

THE GUTCHEE MEMON PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The following are the returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 a.m. on 1st instant:—Convalescent, 2; and remaining under treatment, 5. Yesterday, at 8 a.m., 2 convalescent; and under treatment, 5.

A MONTH'S WORK.

From 1st April to 30th April:—Number of Wards, 4—accommodating 15 patients; patients admitted up to date, 16; patients discharged cured, 5; patients under treatment, 4; died within 6 hours of admission, 2; after 12 hours of admission, 5; percentage of recovery, 68·75.

BANDORA SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Weekly return of plague cases at the Bandora Slaughter-Houses Hospital from 25th April up to 2nd May:—Mahomedans remaining last return, 7; under treatment, 3; convalescent, 4; died, 2; remaining, 5. Remarks.—Attacks to date show 41, deaths 32. Hindus attacked, 6; deaths 5. Mahomedans attacked, 35; deaths 27.

POONA.

The City Municipal office returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Friday show the following results:—

Peiths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ganj	1	0
Kasba	4	0
Nana	1	0
Sudaseo	1	0
Bhowani	1	0
Ghorpade	1	0
Narayan	1	0
Sanwar	2	0
Budhwar	0	0
Rawiwar	0	0
Somwar	0	0
Sukerwar	0	0
Raste	0	0
Ganesh	0	0
Hadapsar	0	0
Vetal	0	0
Mungalwar	0	0
Bhamburda	0	0
Near Parbutti	0	0
Nihal	0	0
Residence unknown	0	0
Segregation	0	0
Previous attacks	0	4
Total	12	4
Total up to date	1,993	1,428

Total mortality from all causes, 7.—*Herald.*

SIND.

KARACHI, April 28.

The military plague returns show three suspected and two cases in Bunchore and three in the Soldiers' bazaar. The Municipal returns in the seven quarters give 13 new cases and 11 deaths. The totals now are 3,984 cases and 3,171 deaths.

April 29.

The Beluch sepoys guard has been segregated in camps.

Captain Tighe, with a detachment of Beluchis, left for the Persian Gulf in the Patrick Stewart, some disturbance being reported.

There are 31 new cases and 15 deaths, and the totals to date are 3,905 cases and 3,186 deaths.

LOWER DAMAUN.

THE FATALISM OF MAHOMEDANS.

A correspondent, writing on Saturday, says:—The Assistant Collector, Mr. Judge, paid a visit to Shet Sorabji yesterday forenoon, when he discussed with the Administrator, Captain Azavedo, and the Shet, the concessions that were required to soften the rigor of the cordon to alleviate the hardships of the people of Damaun without in any way infecting any part of the British territory. A return visit was paid this morning by shet Sorabji and Captain Azavedo at the camp of the Asisstant Collector at Challa. Mr. Judge, accompanied by the Shet, walked as far as Namda inspecting several places with a view to select suitable quarters for erecting quarantine sheds for the accommodation of the people while in quarantine. After a deal of discussion between the three gentlemen, six persons, viz., Messrs. Javershaw Bhogilal, Nasarwanji, Jeevaji, Kabal Pranvallubh, Bhima Nashoo, Mahomedally Abdool Kader, and Dawood Hoosein were nominated to convey people's goods from the railway station to Damaun. The Assistant Collector further allowed all articles from the Nagar Haveli district to be brought to Damaun on condition that the carts bringing the said articles should be emptied at Challa, and afterwards they should be removed by other carts to Damaun. Shet Sorabji rode from his residence to the camp, while the Administrator went by a *machal*. On their return journey from the camp, which is six miles from the city, at 11-30 a.m., they were stopped at Purbhoo's mand was erected on the Shet's ground, known as Moosa's Wadi, where a number of citizens were waiting, and were garlanded with flowers and presented with handsome bouquets by Mr. N. R., who thanked them for the pains they were taking to improve the condition of the people and their visit for that purpose to the Assistant Collector in the scorching sun. Mr. Ahmed Moosaji, a rich Mahomedan merchant of Kharewadi, where plague began a few days ago, happening to be there, was taken to task by the Shet for the conduct of the Mahomedans in general with regard to the plague as dozens attacked by plague were dying every day without taking medicine or adopting any measures to check the progress of the plague. The Shet told him that it was an erroneous belief that their religion dictated to them simply to keep faith on God without adopting any remedy to drive away sickness. God had given them sense which they were bound to use by taking medicine when they become ill. Thousands of persons had been given free medicine by him, but among them not a single Mahomedan had applied. If they had religious scruples about using English medicines, they ought to employ a hakim to treat their sick and try him even for a month. If he cured even five cases out of a hundred, so many human lives would be saved. He (the Shet) was willing to bear the expenses of a hakim if they would have him. Mr. Ahmed gave an evasive reply, stating that the Mahomedans here were self-opinionated people and would not accept any advice howsoever on the subject. It is much to be deplored that the Mahomedans here, who are a respectable class, most of them being shipowners and carrying on large trade with Zanzibar, Mozambique, Lawrence Marque and other African coasts and who are dying of plague in numbers would take no medicine or think of segregating themselves. The plague continues to play havoc and has not abated. A fifth robbery took place in a house at Navi Oli, the owner of which removed for quarantine. The police have not been able to obtain any clue as to who committed the robbery, or five others. A mandwa erected in Bhima's Wadi by Narron Chhipa was the day before yesterday reduced to ashes, the loss being estimated at about three hundred rupees and the cause attributed to a lighted bidee thrown carelessly. Dr. Virgilio Poares, who has inoculated upwards of three hundred in Damaun with Dr. Haffcine's prophylactic lymph, inoculated himself the day before yesterday.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The epidemic here has for the last few days taken a decided turn for the better. Not only has the daily death-roll gone down considerably but the increasing heat of the weather seems to have had the effect of decreasing its virulence. When the visitation commenced, few of those who were attacked survived more than twenty-four hours and many were carried off even in less than half the time. Now the attacked pull through four or five days, and sometimes even a week, and many of them come round with ordinary treatment. This hopeful state of affairs, it must be said, has in very great part been brought about as a result of the two inoculations with Prof. Haffkine's lymph which were carried out here by Dr. Kalapesi, and if the Machis and Musulmans of this town had accepted the inoculation with the same readiness and alacrity as was displayed by the other classes it would not perhaps be too much to say that we should probably have got to very nearly a clean bill of health. This disease now prevails principally among those classes and is practically confined to the localities inhabited by them. Unfortunately those two classes represent a considerable percentage of the population. It is a thousand pities that Dr. Kalapesi's last visit to this place came so abruptly and unexpectedly to an end just at a time when the effects of the inoculation, which the worthy and energetic young doctor carried on with so much tact and good nature, had got to be fully appreciated and people were thronging daily in hundreds to avail themselves of its benefits. Still the number inoculated was great, and which the doctor was able to secure in part through the assistance which was spontaneously offered him by Dr. C. J. da Cunha (L. R. C. P., etc., Edin.) of this place. This gentleman placed his services entirely at the doctor's disposal, and after having received the necessary training at his hands was able to assist him in his work and inoculate many of those who came forward. Since Dr. Kalapesi's return to Bombay many of those who were unsuccessful in securing inoculation at his hands are availing themselves of the services of Dr. Virzilio Poiares, of the Portuguese gun-boat Tejo, who was lately deputed to this place as Special Plague Officer by the Goa Government. Dr. Poares is an intelligent unassuming young man, ardently fond of his work. Unfortunately he has received no special training as an inoculator, nor does he possess more than an ordinary hypodemic syringe for carrying on his work. The result is that he has to make four and even five punctures where one a painless one is generally made to secure his object to the great discomfort of those who receive them. And what is worse is that either on account of the quantity of lymph which he introduces being insufficient or through some other cause, the immunity which his inoculation confers is far compared unfavourably with that of Dr. Kalapesi. Under the circumstances, and considering that they have a properly trained person at hand, it appears to me that the Goa Government would do well in appointing Dr. Cunha as Special Officer for Anti-plague inoculation at Damaun, and whatever remuneration was given him would be well spent. With Dr. Cunha in charge of the Inoculation Department, the Plague Commission at Bombay might be approached with a request for lymph, which I feel certain that body would be only too ready to grant. I commend my suggestion to the Goa Government in the hope that it will see its way to acting upon it. The Government have at present two medical officers dealing with the plague here who it is not difficult to imagine have their hands quite full. It would not be too much if a third and even a fourth were added for a population of over thirty thousand souls.—Yours, &c.,

X.

THE CHARGE AGAINST DR. BHAKA.

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan in his address for the defence in this case at Surat recapitulated the arguments of law he had already advanced. He said Mr. Barrett was appointed plague authority on the 26th February. That appointment was made by the Collector under regulations framed by the Commissioner. The regulations were as the court had informed him, made under a resolution of the Government, dated 26th February. In order to recognise the complainant as a plague authority the court had therefore to see whether that resolution was still in force or not. The latest rules published in the *Government Gazette* of 29th March expressly stated that those rules superseded all other rules made under previous resolutions, among which the resolution of 25th February was mentioned. If so, the resolution of 26th February had been superseded and consequently the Commissioner's regulations were not in force, and the appointments made under it were cancelled and therefore Mr. Barrett's appointment was also legally cancelled, by the new rules. Mr. Barrett was therefore not a plague authority and a public servant, and he could not bring the present prosecution. The second argument was that if the Commissioner's regulations were still in force then Mr. Barrett did not carry out the requirements of those regulations inasmuch as regulation nine said that if a patient was unwilling to go to hospital, no plague authority was to remove him except in the presence and by the orders of a first or second class magistrate, which had not been done in this instance and thus Mr. Barrett had not carried out the requirements of law. The third point was that the existing rules had made a clear distinction between a plague authority and a medical plague authority and had defined the duties of both officials, which duties were distinct and different. Under the rules a medical plague authority alone could remove a patient, and all that the plague authority could do was to detain a suspected case and get it examined. Mr. Barrett was not a medical plague authority, and yet he had attempted to remove the patient. His act was therefore unauthorised, and illegal and he could be prevented from so acting by all possible reasonable opposition. So that granting for a moment that Dr. Bhaka did oppose the complainant, his conduct would not amount to an offence. Coming to the evidence the learned counsel dealt with the evidence of each of the witnesses separately. Mr. Taleyarkhan said that the real fact of the matter was that all that Dr. Bhaka did was to tell Mr. Barrett that the patient was under his treatment and that he had certified to his being free from the plague and that it would not be therefore advisable for Mr. Barrett to remove the man without having him examined first. Dr. Nariman had seen the patient in the morning and had also seen the certificate, and not having said anything about the removal then and not having examined the patient a second time during the day, it seemed very strange to Dr. Bhaka that Mr. Barrett should come to take away the patient in the evening. He had therefore advised Mr. Barrett to go and fetch Dr. Nariman, or at any rate to make sure that that was the patient and no other that he had gone to remove. Mr. Barrett did go and fetch Dr. Nariman, but to the great surprise of Dr. Bhaka, the party came accompanied by half-a-dozen policemen. Dr. Bhaka tried to explain matters to Surg-Major Nariman, but the latter would not listen to him and was determined to remove the patient, which, according to the prosecution's own case was eventually done without any opposition. It was further in evidence that when Dr. Bhaka found Dr. Nariman obstinate and unreasonable he himself went in and encouraged the patient to go to the hospital and actually helped him out. These were the facts, and the learned counsel said he would show how on the foundation of a little truth a huge superstructure of falsehood and exaggeration had been raised by the prosecution. The main question to decide was obstruction or no obstruction, and on that point, there was the very meagre evidence of the complainant himself and of a policeman. The latter, contended counsel, was clearly a lying witness, for not only he had told a highly improbable story, but had also been contradicted by Barrett and others. He appeared to be not far removed from the class of witnesses known as professional witnesses. If then that man's testimony was discarded then there only remained the statement of Mr. Barrett. The opposition, according to the complainant, was that Dr. Bhaka stood in the doorway and spoke in an excited manner defying Mr. Barrett to remove the patient. The counsel asked the court to look at Barrett and at the accused, and then to say whether it could for one moment be believed that a man of Mr. Barrett's proportions could be opposed in that manner by a little man like Dr. Bhaka. The story got grossly improbable when it was in evidence that Mr. Barrett knew that he could remove unwilling patients as well as willing ones and that he could force his way in any dwelling where his entry was resisted. Further, he had with him at the time three policemen and yet he would have the court believe that himself and three policemen did not attempt to enter the house just because the accused stood in the doorway and spoke in an excited manner! Never was such an absurd story placed before a court of law as evidence, and counsel said it was impossible to believe that Dr. Bhaka kept at bay one European and three policemen. Mr. Barrett according to his own statement had no business to attempt to enter the house at the time of the alleged obstruction, as the carriage had not arrived to take away the patient. In fact, the evidence showed that the complainant and the accused were engaged in conversation for about fifteen minutes, and that all that time Barrett had remained in his carriage. The question then remained why should the complainant trump up a charge against the accused. The learned counsel said when he came to deal with the evidence of Surgeon-Major Nariman he would explain how the prosecution came about and how Mr. Barrett was made a mere tool of by other hands. Dr. Bhaidas' evidence was not material to the point at issue, but counsel would allude to it only to show the kind of witnesses the prosecution had produced before the court. Dr. Edul-Behram, a practitioner of seventeen years' standing, highly respected and having a reputation to lose, a man who knew Dr. Bhaidas as well as he knew the accused, had stated on oath that Dr. Bhaidas had said that he (Bhaidas) had seen no symptoms of plague on the patient. Dr. Bhaidas called this false, but the learned counsel on his part had absolutely no hesitation in branding Bhaidas a liar. Dr. Edul-Behram had not the remotest interest in the case one way or the other, and Dr. Bhaidas could not show any motives that would actuate Dr. Edul-Behram to utter a lie on oath. On the other hand, Dr. Bhaidas had every motive in the world to perjure himself inasmuch as any such admission of truth on his part meant to him the loss of his present appointment and the reputation of his superior, Dr. Nariman, would suffer in the eyes of the world. The nervous, fidgetty, insolent conduct of Dr. Bhaidas was in marked contrast to the sober and respectful demeanour of Dr. Edul-Behraum. He, therefore, Dr. Bhaidas was bold enough to perjure himself on that one point, where was the guarantee that he was truthful in other parts of his evidence? The best witness Motilal saw nothing of the alleged obstruction, but he insulted the intelligence of the court when he asked it to believe that he, a policeman who had gone to quell the disturbance, and take into custody those who violated the law, joined his hands in supplication to the accused, begging him not to create a disturbance. He had also been flatly contradicted on one material point by Dr. Nariman and Mr. Barrett. Coming to the evidence of Surgeon-Major Nariman, Mr. Taleyarkhan said he would be wanting in his duty towards his client and to himself if he did not speak out what he thought of that doctor's conduct. The evidence in the case left no doubt whatever that Dr. Nariman's conduct towards Dr. Bhaka was unworthy of a professional gentleman, his behaviour towards wretched patient outrageously cruel. The conduct of Dr. Nariman in not listening to the entreaties of Dr. Bhaka to examine the patient was as annoying as it was disgraceful. If at the time when Mr. Barrett came to remove the man Dr. Bhaka had not remonstrated with him reasonably as he did, he would have been guilty of gross neglect of professional duty and of cruelty towards his patient. All along Dr. Bhaka was in the right and Dr. Nariman in the wrong, and it was the bold conduct of Dr. Bhaka in exposing Dr. Nariman's ignorance that had annoyed the Surj-Major most. The prosecution had indignantly denied that Dr. Nariman had any interest in the prosecution. But, said the learned counsel, if Dr. Nariman's conduct in remonstrating with the Parsee doctors for having given a bona-fide certificate, and for which Dr. Bhaka had insulted him and in demanding an apology under threat of prosecution,—if these things did did not point to Dr. Nariman's interest in the prosecution what else in the world would? Barratt was the person injured and why should Dr. Nariman have demanded a personal apology? All that showed that Dr. Nariman had been smarting under a sense of blunders committed and was determined to make Dr. Bhaka pay for his conduct in exposing those blunders. The learned counsel challenged the prosecution to say that those were not the facts, and if they were, the only conclusion the court could arrive at was that Dr. Nariman was the person who had cause all this tempest in a tea-pot, for that it was and nothing more. Mr. Taleyarkhan then contended that even if every word of the prosecution was believed that would not amount to obstruction in law, and in support of his contention cited I. L. R., Mad., and Criminal Ruling, Nos. 27 and 50 of 1888 of the Bombay High Court. Finally, the learned counsel reminded the court that the case was one of great importance not only to Surat but to the whole Presidency, and that a conviction of even a trifling fine not only meant disgrace to the accused, but it was certain to send a thrill of terror through the length and breadth of the Presidency. People would do their utmost, to conceal cases and render the praiseworthy work of Government all the more difficult. As already stated the magistrate acquitted the defendant.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL E. W. BEGBIE, C.B., D.S.O., Madras General Light Infantry, is permitted to reside out of India on attaining Colonel's allowances.

CAPTAIN E. L. GUILDING, 2nd Battalion Essex Regiment, S.S.O., Cawnpore, officiates as D.A.A.-G. on the District Staff, Bombay Command.

MAJORS A. J. MONTGOMERY, R.A., W. J. H. Frodsham, 1st East Surrey, and H. G. Danfel, 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, have passed the tactical examination for promotion to substantive Lieutenant-Colonel.

COLONEL NUNDH SINGH, 1st Patiala Lancers, a splendid specimen of his race, has been selected to accompany the representatives of the Punjab Imperial Service Troops to England, for the Queen's Jubilee celebration.

COLONEL J. H. S. CRAIGIE, on handing over the duties of 1st A.A.-G. at Army Headquarters to Colonel P. D. Jeffreys, when the latter rejoins from home in July next, will be posted to the Rangoon District as A.A.-G; Major T. A. Davies, D.A.A.-G. Burma District, meanwhile acting for Colonel Craigie at Rangoon.

THE following appointments have been made:—1st C. I. Horse.—Lieutenant W. St. C. Muscroft, 2nd Middlesex, to be officiating Squadron Officer. 4th Sikhs.—Lieutenant A. S. Hamilton, on restoration from half-pay list, to be Wing Officer. 12th B. I.—2nd Lieutenant C. P. Barlow, Unattached List, to be officiating Wing Officer. 24th P. I.—Lieutenant A. Skeen, Supernumerary on the establishment, to be Wing Officer, vice Lindesay, appointed Adjutant, 2nd Administrative Battalion N.-W. P. Volunteers.

IT has been notified in General Orders that in consequence of the great hardship at present imposed upon the British soldier owing to his having to pay for the barrel of his rifle when condemned for corrosion caused by the deleterious action of cordite, the Government of India have ruled that the amounts so paid should be refunded (except in clearly proved cases of neglect, when the cost should be borne by the soldier) to the extent of recoveries actually effected on account of repairing or replacing 303 inch barrels condemned for corrosion.

IT is officially announced in Brussels that the value of the imports of the Congo State for 1896 was 16,000,000f. and of the exports 15,000,000f.

THE *Vossiche Zeitung* reports the arrival at Lorenzo Marquez of a German steamer with 1,650 cases of war material for the Transvaal, including a battery of heavy guns for Pretoria.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SOME two hundred camels, purchased by Captain J. Swayne and Lieutenant Beynon in Somaliland, have reached India. The losses on the journey were trifling. It will be interesting to see how they stand the climate of the Punjab, where they are to be located.

THE Bengal Government has sanctioned an additional grant of one lakh during the current financial year on famine relief works in the district of Saran.

THE recent showers in the Punjab, which were heavy in some of the North-Western Districts, will be beneficial as lessening the fodder difficulty, for grass will spring up where the rain was fairly heavy. The present mortality among cattle should therefore grow less.

THE annual provisioning of the Gilgit garrison is likely to be somewhat later than usual this year, owing to the great snowfall in the passes. Last week's storm added considerably to the accumulation of snow on the Burzil Pass.

CAPTAIN H. E. STANTON, R.A., joins the Intelligence Branch at Army Headquarters, *vice* Captain Cardew, appointed to officiate in the Military Department Secretariat. Captain Grier will act as Brigade Major to the Inspector-General of Artillery.

THE question of the measures to be taken for the relief of agricultural indebtedness is one which has had to be shelved owing to famine and plague. Local Administrations have their hands so full just now that they are quite unable to take up the subject, and the Government of India cannot move further until provincial suggestions and opinions have been received.

THE official announcement of Colonel Bisset's appointment to succeed Sir Edward Williams at the India Office as Government Director of Guaranteed Indian Railway Companies, was made at Simla on Wednesday. Colonel Bisset will go on leave in the autumn after the Railway Conference at Simla, and will take up the duties of his office in the spring.

MR. JAMES, Vice-Chairman of the Famine Fund Committee, has returned to Calcutta after touring in the Central Provinces, North-West Provinces and Punjab. He will proceed directly on a visit to Madras and Bombay.

THE question whether circle officers employed on famine relief operations in Bengal who deal with public money should be required to furnish security has lately been under consideration. It has been decided not to lay down any general rules, but to endeavour to induce persons who recommend candidates for such posts to stand sureties for them, and where this is found impracticable to demand other personal security from those appointed.

As a result of orders from the Government of India, the Madras Government has been obliged to reduce by no less than Rs. 7,36,000 its estimates of "Provincial Loans and Advances" for 1897-98. No agricultural loans can be provided for except in famine tracts and for these only Rs. 2,50,000 will be available. Loans to Municipalities have been reduced by Rs. 4,36,000, the following grants being cancelled altogether:—Conjeeveram and Kurnool water-supply schemes and the Ootacamund sanitary works.

THE inhabitants of Miranshah have had the misfortune, the Lahore paper hears, to lose both their up and down daks in one day, both having been swept away by the Tochi floods, swollen to an unprecedented extent by 36 hours unceasing rain. The two men in charge behaved with misplaced heroism in trying to cross the river when it was quite unfordable. The Telegraph clerk at Saidgi was equal to the best traditions of babuism in detailing the disaster. He wired "whilst crossing Tochi, the coachman with his horse had few fearful plunges, rolled down for some time owing to strong current of the water, but managed to get out after considerable difficulty. The coachman is in a benumbed and unpleasant state." He of Boya describes the river in poetic language as "strong and speedy," and states with Irish lucidity that "the coachman narrowly escaped being drowned."

SIR GEORGE WOLSELEY, at present commanding the Punjab Army, has been granted sixty days' leave to Kashmir from May 15. Major-General Moorsom, as senior officer, will discharge the duties of the appointment.

THE Committee at Simla Assembled to consider the draft Cantonment Rules in connection with the contagious diseases question, has begun its work. Major De Brath, of the Military Department Secretariat, has been added to the list of members.

THE following officers have been detailed for famine duty in the Patna division of Bengal:—Lieutenants Rice, 4th Madras Pioneers, Fagan, 6th, Harvest, 9th, Moore, 14th, Harding, 19th, Hudson, 22nd Madras Infantry, and Bliss, 21st Madras Pioneers.

THE troops for the relief of the Chitral garrison are now well on their way to the Malakand camp, where they were to be concentrated to-day. Major Deane, Political Officer, has completed his arrangements for supplies on the Chitral road, and ample transport has also been provided.

THE sudden death occurred on Tuesday morning of Sirdar Partap Singh, Prime Minister of the Nabha State. The Sirdar succeeded his father, Sirdar Seva Singh, in that office ten years ago, having formerly been Mohtamid of the State under the Punjab Government. Sirdar Partap Singh was a good scholar in English, Persian and Gurmukhi. He was 39 years of age. He leaves a widow and a son 5 years old. His death is deeply regretted by the State.

DEFAMATION cases at Lahore, in connection with the death of Pundit Lekhram, which were brought by Moulvi Fazal Din, pleader, against Pandit Gopi Nath, proprietor of the *Argim* newspaper; and against Sardar Partab Singh, proprietor, Babu N. Bose, editor and Mian Chirag Din, printer, of the *Hindu Advocate* newspaper, have been compromised. Pundit Gopi Nath apologised, and agreed to pay Rs. 200 to a non-sectarian charity and the costs. In the other cases the defendants apologised and agreed to pay Rs. 50 to a non-sectarian charity and the costs.

THE general committee appointed at the Sheriff's meeting to take the necessary steps in connection with the Queen's Commemoration at Madras met on Thursday at the banqueting hall of Government House with Colonel Moore in the chair, the business being to pass the draft address to Her Majesty and to elect a deputation to present it. The address was considered paragraph by paragraph, and after several amendments had been made was passed. The Third paragraph runs as follows: "We now respectfully repeat the expression of those sentiments of loyalty and devotion—sentiments which the ten years that have elapsed since our former address have only served to engrave more deeply and indelibly on the heart of all classes of Your Majesty's subjects in this Presidency; for they share in the common belief that the benign and magnanimous terms of India's Magna Charta the Proclamation of 1858 were directly due to the promptings of Your Majesty's noble and generous mind and heart. We are gratefully conscious that Your Majesty's efforts have always been exerted to confer on this country the blessings of peace within its borders; security to person, property and religion; the grant of equal privileges to all; and the development of the material prosperity and the education and enlightenment of even the very poorest of its inhabitants. The many blessings which have thus been conferred on the people of the land under Your Majesty's rule have recently been added to by the grant of new political privileges through the institution of representation on the legislative councils. Your Majesty has thereby afforded another signal proof of confidence in their inalienable loyalty and steadfast attachment." The election of a deputation was abandoned in view of the orders from the Secretary of State that no deputation would be received in England.

At a meeting of the Rangoon Port Commissioners, on Friday, a letter was read from the Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor regarding the new Legislative Council. The letter said that Sir Frederick Fryer was anxious that the four non-official members of the Council should as far as practicable represent different interests of the country. "With this view I am to say that Sir William Fryer would be much obliged if members of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Municipality and the Port Commissioners would constitute themselves, or would appoint representatives to a joint committee to nominate a member for the Council. Sir Frederick Fryer cannot bind himself to accept the nomination, but he need hardly say that any nomination which they may submit will receive his most careful consideration." There was a considerable conversation, and eventually the Commissioners resolved to reply that in thanking Sir Frederick Fryer for his letter they would be glad to have permission to nominate a member independently of the other two bodies mentioned.

THE new train and tonga service between Umballa and Simla, which will come into operation on July 1st, will be a great improvement on that now being run. The Punjab will benefit materially by the change while the down-country mail service will also be a much better one. As regards the up-journey the Lahore train will leave Umballa at 2-45 p.m., and arrive Kalka at 5-15 p.m. The hours for the Bombay mail will be Umballa 5-45 p.m., Kalka 8-50 p.m., and Simla 6 a.m. On the down-journey the mails for the Lahore train will leave Simla at 9 p.m., reaching Kalka at 6 a.m., and Umballa at 8-27 a.m. At noon mails will be despatched both for Bombay and Calcutta, Kalka being reached at 6-50 p.m., and Umballa two hours later. The Calcutta mails both ways will be received and despatched at the hours now in force. The general result of the new service will be that passengers leaving Lahore in the evening will reach Simla by noon the next day, a very good arrangement for the hot weather. At present they are detained for some hours at Umballa and are sent on by the Calcutta mail train. For the first time, also, there will be two despatches a day from Simla to Calcutta thus letters posted there in the early morning, say, of the 1st of the month will be delivered in Calcutta on the morning of the 3rd, and those posted up to noon of the same day will reach Calcutta in the evening of the 3rd. This second service will much appreciated at the end of the season, when passengers suffer great discomfort by having to start in the small hours of the morning in order to catch the Calcutta train at Kalka. The down passenger train which they will travel by after 1st July will connect at Allahabad with the new mail train from Bombay which will be timed to reach Calcutta in the evening.

FEW people observes a contemporary have any idea of the weight and value of what has been well called "The Harvest of the Seas." But a Parliamentary paper which has just been issued gives the figures concerning the fisheries of the United Kingdom and some neighbouring countries for the year 1896. The quantity of fish caught on the adjacent coasts and landed in the United Kingdom approximated 726,000 tons, valued at £7,436,000, inclusive of shell fish. Of these, the coasts of England and Wales supplied 377,000 tons, valued at £5,167,000, with shell fish in addition to the amount of £343,000. Scotland landed fish valued at £1,647,000, whereas Ireland only secured £279,000 of fish. With such a large sea-board the conclusion would seem to be that the fisheries of Ireland must be very inefficiently worked when the yield shows so poorly in comparison with the results attained by the English and Welsh fishermen. As regards adjacent countries, in 1894 the French fisheries produced £4,681,000, the Canadian £4,317,000, and the Norwegian £1,234,000. The imports of fish fresh and cured into the United Kingdom amounted to £3,312,712.

THE work of blasting the precarious rocks on the crest of Cheena which began to threaten the equanimity of the subjacent parts of Naini Tal at the end of last season, has been going on busily during the past three weeks. Apparently the only inconvenience to the public at large is that the occupants of some twelve or fourteen bungalows, with their men-servants and maid-servants, have to turn out while the operations are in progress, and that certain roads are closed during the blasting, which goes on between 4-30 and 5 in the afternoon. "During this time," says a local notice, "8 or more coolies, surrounding the dangerous area, will shout 'bhago,' and will warn people against entering that area"—an impressive performance, which ought to have some effect too in keeping people away from the forbidden neighbourhood.

MR. WILLIAMS, First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, leaves the Deccan for Baluchistan on the 5th May, to be in time to relieve Captain Melville on the 10th at Quetta. This purely departmental move has been absurdly associated with the recent Whitaker case, with which it has of course absolutely no connection. Mr. Williams was the magisterial authority who committed Mr. Templeton for trial at the Bombay Sessions, and a ridiculous paragraph seems to have been going the round of the press, asserting that Mr. Williams' transfer is the outcome of a Government inquiry concerning that committal. It is needless to say that no such inquiry has taken place. Mr. Williams' move from Hyderabad was arranged for, at his own request, a considerable time back. Another equally absurd statement is that this officer's transfer to Quetta has been cancelled in consequence of this imaginary Government inquiry. As a matter of fact, Mr. Finhey, of the Madras Civil Service, who succeeds Mr. Williams as First Assistant Resident in Hyderabad, has already left Madras and is now at Ootacamund receiving instructions from Mr. Plowden.

IT has been decided that the Navy is to take an important part in the commemoration in London on June 22. From Portsmouth 900 seamen are to come to London, under the Command of Captain W. H. May, of H. M. S. Victory. Of these 100 will form the guard-of-honour at Buckingham Palace, and 100 will form another guard-of-honour outside St. Paul's Cathedral. These men, with their officers, will be drawn from the Excellent, the gunnery establishment at Portsmouth. The other 700 men are to be drawn from the ships in commission at Portsmouth, which will then include the Channel Fleet, and the ships specially commissioned for the naval review on June 26. These men will be formed into two battalions, one 400 strong, and the other 300. The former is to be stationed in Trafalgar-square, and the other battalion will occupy an important point on the line of route. Two naval bands are also to take part.

THE food of the seal is chiefly the Alaskan pollack ("Pollachius chalcogrammus"), and next to it a squid ("Gonatus amœnus"), salmon, and a fish allied to the Surf Smelt ("Hypomsus oildus"), Cod are not eaten by them. The young seals live exclusively on their mothers milk untill they leave the islands, hence every seal pup whose mother is killed at sea perishes of starvation. Even the largest gray pups are only able to care for themselves late in October. Many pups are killed by the old seals trampling on them, especially where the ground is level, and they have no shelter. The Commissioners point out that a closed zone of 60 miles round the islands is not enough to protect them, since the seals feed at distances of 75 to 150 miles from the islands. August is condemned as an open month for fishing, because many seals are then at sea. Nursing females must go to sea for food even when the males are safe on shore. The conclusion is that pelagic sealing must be stopped if the seal herd is not to become extinct.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY has appointed Senator Wolcott, General C. Paine, and Mr. Adlai Stevenson as United States Commissioners to Europe under a recent Act of Congress for the promotion of international agreement on bimetallism. The new Commission will probably not leave for Europe until the middle of next month. The *Morning Posts* Washington correspondent says that the mission is not regarded seriously by United States politicians.

MR. CECIL RHODES having been asked by Mr. Anderson, chairman of

GREECE AND TURKEY.

FRONTIER FIGHTING.

THE belief was general in Greece when the mail left that war was certain, though it was not thought that Greece would declare war. In Vienna the situation was not yet regarded as hopeless, but several of the journals indulged in sharp criticisms of the action, or inaction, of the European Concert. The Turkish Ministers have been holding prolonged councils at Yildiz Kiosk.

On Friday (April 9) serious news reached Elassona, where Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, had his head-quarters. A Greek force, the strength of which is variously stated at from 2,000 to 3,000 men, on Thursday night, appears to have crossed the frontier near Baltino, and advanced towards Grevena. The insurgents, who are reported to have been under the direction of Ethnike Hetairia, encountered a detachment of the 15th Chasseurs on picquet duty in a wood and hemmed them in. After two hours the 6th battalion of the Chasseurs came to the rescue, under the Command of Islam Pasha, and drove the insurgents back to the frontier. The insurgents lost about 150 killed. At the same time the Greek guns fired on a Turkish block-house. The firing continued until midnight, and on Saturday the combatants retained their respective positions, but there was no fighting. The Italian volunteers under Signor Ghiriani took part in the fighting, but a number of them, unable to bear the cold, have returned to Kalabaka.

A staff officer from the Ottoman headquarters at Elassona reports positively that Greek Regulars were among the raiders, and adds his belief that Greek officers were in command. On the other hand, the Athens Government disclaims all knowledge of or responsibility for the movements of the irregulars. At the same time, the exploits of the insurgents have been extravagantly applauded in the Greek capital.

The *Times'* special correspondent at Elassona sends some details of a fresh incursion of Greek brigands into Turkish territory, which took place on Monday near Grevena. A band about 1,000 strong crossed the frontier and attacked the Turkish troops. After some sharp fighting they were repulsed with a loss of fifty men. Greek officers were recognised among the invaders. The correspondent is of opinion that the Greeks are pursuing a provocative policy in order to compel the Sultan to declare war first.

The Porte issued, on Friday night, a circular to its representatives abroad complaining of the violation of the frontier, and asserting its right to repel it. This was followed, on Saturday, by another circular announcing the retreat of the aggressors over the frontier, and the restoration of the status quo.

Much activity prevails, alike in Constantinople and at Athens, at the Ministries of War and Marine. The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent discusses the resolution of the Sultan to allow the formation of eighteen tabors, of eight hundred each, of Arnaut irregulars, and contends that these mountaineers will prove more than a match for the insurgents who have secured a temporary advantage over the Turkish troops. Military authorities in Vienna sharply criticise Marshal Edhem Pasha for failing to secure one of the principal routes to Macedonia. The Porte has addressed a circular to the Turkish Embassies, holding the Greek Government responsible for the consequences of the incursion over the frontier.

There is no material changes in the situation in Crete. A false charge against the conduct of the International troops has been investigated by a Military Commission. The Russian Consul Demeric has returned from Retimo, after having had a long interview with the insurgents there, the majority of whom, under the influence of a Greek agent, were disposed to prefer union with Greece. Fighting continues at various points.

M. DELYANNI AND GREEK FINANCES.

The Athens correspondent of the *Times* says:—Even if the Ethnike Hetairia had not undertaken to cut the Gordian knot, the Government would have been obliged to take a decisive step within a very few days. This was clearly explained to me by M. Delyanni in the course of a conversation which I had with him. In the present state of finances Greece could not maintain an army of 80,000 men under arms for any length of time without making enormous sacrifices. If the Porte is to fight, it must fight at once. The Government, forewarned by the Armenian massacres, has been laying by gold for the last two years, and up to the present has not been obliged to have recourse to the market. Exchange, consequently, has not risen, and there is no intention of increasing the paper currency. But means must be provided immediately, and Parliament will be summoned within a few days in order to consider the financial situation. An internal loan will be proposed, and in every probability will be covered.

HOW THE GREEKS PROPOSE TO BRING ABOUT WAR.

In view of the intimation of the Powers that the aggressor would not be allowed to profit by his aggression, Turkish and Greek Governments refrain from hostile action. The Greek Minister knows full well, however, that the Turks, in wounding a sergeant on the Greek side of the frontier, have already taken the offensive. "A way will undoubtedly be found," says the *Times'* correspondent, "of tempting them to repeat the transgression. The probability that war will break out within a few days is increased by the financial situation. The maintenance of the army involves an expenditure of half-a-million drachmæ per diem. In the event of war the national enthusiasm will be so great that the loan will probably be covered, but it will assuredly prove a failure should the Government show any hesitation. To withdraw or disband any portion of the troops would provoke a revolution. On the other hand, a declaration of war would seem like an open defiance of the Powers. It may therefore be assumed that a state of belligerency will be arrived at in the near future by indirect means."

MEETING OF THE GREEK CHAMBER.

The Greek Chamber re-assembled, on April 11, the sitting being largely attended. M. Delyanni introduced a bill for a credit of 23,000,000 drachmas for the Ministries of War and Marine and, in the course of his speech, observed that the Cretan question still remained in suspense, and he could not assure the Chamber of a pacific solution. The present position of affairs on the frontier was not, he declared, created by Greece, but "by the strange policy of a State which, by its precipitate armaments, had compelled Greece to assemble an army capable of confronting all eventualities, and of defending the interests and honour of the country."

THE POLICY OF ITALY.

The Cretan debate in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, having lasted four days, was closed on April 12. The Marquis di Rudini, replying to Signor Cavalotti, pointed out that approval of the action of the Government would not signify opposition to Greece, but would be a vote in favour of liberty, justice, and the balance of power in the Mediterranean, making for the peace of the world. The cause upheld by the Government might not be very popular, but Governments which were solicitous for the true interests of the country had often to assume ungrateful responsibilities. The instructions given to Admiral Canevaro might be summed up in the words "Italy cannot undertake police duty for anybody." The interests of Italy in the Mediterranean required her to remain faithful to the European Concert. The dangers at the present moment were grave, and Italy would co-operate in maintaining the equilibrium between the Powers. The Government had not yet decided to send additional troops to Crete; but if it did so the soldiers would go to keep order and guarantee the departure of the Turkish troops from the island, but in no case to fight the insurgents. In conclusion, the Marquis di Rudini said:—"We intervene in Crete with the sole object of being useful to the population. We only desire to obtain this end, and we are fully conscious of our duties." The Government policy was approved by 278 votes to 132.

In the Italian Senate, on April 13, a debate took place on the Levant question. Prince Odescalchi urged that Italy should remain neutral, as the Concert had not prevented two years of Armenian massacres, and had not obtained the application of the reforms. Senators Massarani Negrotto, and the poet Carducci followed, all delivering speeches strongly in favour of Greece. The Marquis Visconti Venosta declared that Italy could not and cannot follow any other policy than that of remaining in the Concert, as long as that meant European peace. The Senate almost unanimously approved the Government's Levant policy, and thus completed the triumph of the Government on the previous day.

ETHNIKE HETAIRIA.—THE GREEK SECRET SOCIETY.

A correspondent writes to the *Globe*:—"The Greek National Society, or Ethnike Hetaria, which is responsible for the raid across the Macedonian frontier, is a very powerful patriotic association, among whose members are most of the leading men of modern Greece. It is well supplied with funds as most of the rich Greeks abroad subscribe to it, and its principal mission now-a-days is to further extension of Hellenic territory, with the ultimate idea of restoring the Byzantine Empire in favour of the Greek Kingdom. The association is an outcome of the War of Independence and of the social and political upheaval which led to it. Its founder was the poet Rhiga, the author of the Greek Hymn. Like most societies of a like nature, it was in its origin ostensibly literary and educational, and under the pretence of propagating a knowledge of the Greek literature, it was in reality an organisation for obtaining the independence of Greece. During the wars of the First Empire, Napoleon was looked upon by Rhiga and the other revolutionary Greeks as the destined saviour of Greece, and when he advanced to Dalmatia, it was hoped that he would drive the Turks out of the Morea and liberate Athens. A considerable number of young Greeks fought in the wars of the Revolution and of the Empire, and when in 1814 and 1815 they returned home, they took with them the ideas of the Revolution and did their best to inspire their compatriots with notions of freedom and independence. These men saw that the intellectual movement which was then making headway in Greece would exactly serve their purpose, and they threw themselves heart and soul into it, being supported by rich Greek merchants in Europe. The foundation of the Ethnike Hetairia dates from 1814, and its first president was Alexander Ypsilanti. Its members were the more educated among the Greeks, who had literary or commercial relations with Europe, and of the younger generation who had studied in Germany, Austria, and France. It was in connection with this Society that Lord Byron went to Greece, and in the long War of Independence, from 1821 to 1829, its members bore a prominent part. After the war was over, and Greece was made an independent State, the Ethnike Hetairia still continued its work. It is owing to this association that ancient Greek is now taught in the schools instead of the Romaic tongue, which was formerly spoken in Greece, and which is a mixture of Slav, Greek, Turkish, and Italian of the Levant. Moreover, its work could not be said to be finished while so much of the mainland and so many of the islands with their large Greek population remained in the Turkish Empire. During the century the little Kingdom has been considerably added to, but Crete and Macedonia still remain unannexed. Side by side with its teaching of Greek literature and history the League has always fostered a hatred of the Turk as the hereditary enemy of the country, and both in the schools and colleges the young Greeks have been imbued with a deadly enmity of the Sultan. It is owing to the Ethnike Hetairia that the present crisis has become so acute, for the King and his Ministers, who are themselves, for the most part, members of the association, have found it almost impossible to restrain the ardour of these enthusiasts. It is probable that the present difficulties will inspire the society with new hatreds, for the Turks are no longer the main obstacle to the realisation of its dreams. The rival enemy Malice now bars the way to Macedonia and Constantinople is the Slav element in the Balkan peninsula, and the Ethnike Hetairia will have to substitute Bulgaria and Russia for the Turks in its dictionary of hate."

SHELLING THE CRETAN INSURGENTS.
THE CAMPERDOWN'S BIG GUNS.

The special correspondent of the *Standard* in Crete, in an interesting letter describing the bombardment of the insurgents whilst they were attacking Fort Izzeddin, says that the insurgents paid comparatively little attention to the shot and shell from the smaller war-ships. He adds:—

Whilst I was wondering how long this might continue, a terrific crash shook the air, followed by a hissing and groaning overhead, and then by an explosion at the head of the ravine. The din beggars description, being multiplied a hundredfold by the mountains on every side which sent back a subdued echo. This was one of the white twins, familiarly known as "Long Toms," from the Camperdown barbette. In perhaps less than a minute came a second, also right in the centre of the position. Each shell raised such a dust and smoke, that the actual results could not be made out; but the insurgents could be seen hurriedly pulling down their two flags, picking up their rifles, covering their heads with their cloaks and disappearing over the ridge. Two more of these monsters completed the rout, and practically put an end to the incident. Nevertheless a number of sharpshooters remained on the slops after the panic boy had set in, and a couple of shrapnels from the Tiger (an Austrian cruiser) which were the last shells fired at a quarter past ten. As soon as the insurgent flag was down, about a hundred and fifty Turks sallied forth and, opening into one long line, advanced over the slope, keeping their formation well, and, as far as I could see, not replying to the fire of the insurgents who had remained, but who were gradually cleared off, now one and then another jumping up like a kangaroo. The Turks on the top who had no doubtless rejoined his comrades. By half-past ten the Turks had swept the whole hillside, and planted their own flags on the monastery and at the head of the ravine, dancing with delight, and firing their rifles in the air. Before leaving the fort, however, a general action seemed to have begun afresh, and the insurgents, if driven off, did not evidently consider themselves beaten. The Turks will nevertheless, be now able probably to hold their own easily; and such was the opinion of the Admirals, who abandoned the idea of a mixed occupation, only ordering a Turkish reinforcement. The Turks lost three killed and five wounded. The insurgent loss can only be known later.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard* says that Turkey intends to enter a vigorous protest against the Note of the Powers declaring that Turkey will not be allowed to gain any ultimate advantage should Greece be attacked. The action of the Sultan is said to depend upon the nature of the reception of this objection to the decision of Europe. Marshal Edhem Pasha has therefore given instructions which permit of the free exercise of personal judgment, and it is thought that these may lead to the crossing of the frontier by the Turkish Army. News from the frontier continues to be of an inconclusive character. A *Standard* correspondent reports that insurgents who have returned into Thessaly admit the overwhelming strength of the Turks. A Reuter's despatch from Larissa says that the result of the incursion is that Southern Albania is completely cut off from Macedonia. There is excitement in Samos, due to an intention attributed to the Turkish Government, to increase the garrison beyond the number prescribed in the Convention. On Tuesday last there was a unique spectacle—the troops of the Six Powers being reviewed by the Admirals. Major Churchill has visited the camp of Colonel Vassos, with the object of arranging for the transference of the Turkish prisoners the Greek Commander offered to give up; but the prisoners, with the exception of two officers, would not return, fearing punishment by the authorities, who appear to regard them as deserters. The *Standard* correspondent at Canea says that there is a shortness of provisions in the camp of Colonel Vassos. The Austrian torpedo boat has returned from a trip round the island. She was several times fired upon, and at Selmos Kisamos returned the fire.

According to the Athens correspondent of the *Times*, the speech of M. Delyanni in the Chamber, on Wednesday night, has been, on the whole, received with satisfaction by the Greek public. The whole population wants war, and will be satisfied with nothing else.

INDIA AND PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

On Monday, April 12, in the House of Commons, Sir H. S. King asked the Secretary for India whether his attention had been called to the demand made by the Bengal branch of the Indian Relief Fund on the Central Relief Fund for about one-third of the entire fund; whether he had information that out of 51½ lacs already distributed 11 lacs had been assigned to Bengal, while the North-West Provinces and Oudh had received 17 lacs; whether, on the basis of proportionate distress as revealed by the number of persons on relief works, the North-West Provinces and Oudh would be entitled to 51·45 per cent. of the total receipts, and Bengal to only 12·75; and whether he was in a position to exercise any influence over the administrators of the Central Fund to secure that it should be fairly and proportionately distributed.—Lord G. Hamilton: I am not aware of the proportions in which the Famine Relief Fund has been allotted by the central committee between the various affected districts, but I know that the distribution is made after a careful consideration of their competing claims. I have also reason to believe that the central committee is in constant communication with the Government of India and gladly accepts its advice and assistance. But I have no influence in the matter, nor does it appear to me to be possible or desirable for any person in this country to attempt to control the local administration of the fund.—Mr. Bigwood asked the Secretary for India whether he could explain why it was that the allowances sanctioned from Nov. 1, 1896, as grain compensation to all native employes (Government servants) in the famine-stricken districts, drawing ten rupees per month and under, was not given to the recipients till the middle of March, 1897; and whether any Government department was especially responsible for this delay in distribution.—Lord G. Hamilton: Grain compensation is sanctioned by the local authorities, and the dates of such sanctions are not necessarily reported to the central Government, but I have sufficient information to enable me to say that in many cases the compensation was granted before Nov. 1, 1896. As to the delay alleged to have taken places by which the grant was postponed beyond the middle of March, 1897, I have no knowledge at present; but if the name of the district in question is supplied to me I will make inquiry.—In answer to Mr. Bryce, Lord G. Hamilton said: I am not aware that dissatisfaction exists with regard to the administration of relief in the Cuddapah district. The last monthly relief report from Madras shows that at the end of January an area containing 284,000 inhabitants and amounting to about one-fifth of the district, was considered to be affected. On March 6, 2,735 persons in this area were employed on relief works, and 7,485 were receiving gratuitous relief. The unusually large proportion of people receiving gratuitous relief, which is attributed to the large "numbers of weavers relieved at their trade," warrants a belief that the administration of relief in Cuddapah is not illiberal. All reports relating to the famine in Madras have been and will be included in the famine papers presented periodically to Parliament while the famine continues. I should add that the Governor is giving very close supervision to the administration of famine relief within his presidency.

JUDICIAL WORK IN INDIA.

In answer to Mr. Pickersgaill, Lord G. Hamilton said: I am not aware that the judicial branch of the service is being encroached upon. It is true that local governments in the non-regulation province have the power of investing district magistrates with authority to try offences not punishable with death; but this power was not conferred by the amended code; it has existed for twenty-five years, and I am not aware that it has been exercised more freely of late than a any former time, nor have I any reason to think that the existing law requires alteration.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

Captain Pirie asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether, having regard to its being impossible to have the debate on the system of enlistment in the British Army, for which the first place had been obtained in the ballot for to-morrow, and in view of the close connection which this question bore to the health of the troops in India, on which subject a report of the Departmental Committee and a memorandum of the Secretary of State for India had recently been issued, the Government would be prepared to give a day for the discussion of a matter of such urgent public importance after the Easter recess.—Mr. Balfour: I doubt whether a discussion of the two topics mentioned by the hon. member would be relevant on a debate as to the first of these topics, nor have any circumstances been brought to my knowledge which would induce me to believe it to be necessary or desirable to interrupt the course of business in this House for the purpose of promoting a discussion either upon one or the other.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. GOSCHEN AND SIR EVELYN WOOD.

ON April 10, Sir Alfred Milner, who is about to leave for the Cape to take up his appointment as Governor and High Commissioner for South Africa, was entertained at dinner at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, by some 300 members of the Inland Revenue Department, over which, as chairman of the Board, he presided for the past five years. Mr. F. Lacy Robinson, the deputy-chairman of the Inland Revenue Board, who occupied the chair, proposed "The Navy, Army, and Reserve Forces," coupled with the names of Mr. Goschen and General Sir Evelyn Wood.

Mr. Goschen in replying said:—As First Lord of the Admiralty, I will ask Sir Alfred when he goes to those distant regions to retain an affection for the Navy of his country. He will have great duties to perform, but if occasionally he may wish to breathe a wave of British atmosphere let him go down to Simon's Town, the headquarters of the British squadron. He will also find our gallant bluejackets and the redcoats of the British marines. They will be the representatives to him as they are of this country of British power in the neighbourhood of South Africa, and they will be a guarantee to him and our Colonists—the loyal men who support British rule in that country—that this country is determined to maintain its supremacy in those quarters and to back his Excellency the High Commissioner with the power of the British Empire.—General Sir Evelyn Wood expressed the satisfactoin with which he had heard the declaration just made, that England, as far as one Cabinet Minister was concerned, "meant to be firm in dealing with South Africa. They ought to impress on their countrymen that the Navy was the all-powerful and dominant factor in the power of England. In this question of South Africa "soldiers were nothing and the sailors were all"; and "as long as the British Navy was the dominant power at sea, so long they would be masters of South Africa."—Sir A. Milner responded, and other toasts followed.

SIR ALFRED MILNER AND HIS "SURPLUS OF PRAISE."

Previous to the dinner, Sir Alfred Milner was presented, in the Drill Hall, at Somerset House, with a magnificent service of plate, which had been subscribed for by the members of the Excise Outdoor Department of the Revenue Service.—Sir A. Milner, on rising to return thanks, was received with much enthusiasm. He said the service they had presented to him was most splendid and beautiful. He would have it constantly before him in the discharge of the social side of the duties of his new office, and it would give pleasure to many other people besides himself. There was nothing they could have given him which would have afforded him greater delight; but, of course, valuable and acceptable as the present was, it was inconsiderable in his estimation compared with the goodwill and sympathy it expressed. He felt that he had been considerably overpraised—("No, no")—but he knew that as he went on he would not be unreasonably abused. In his new sphere he would take that praise for which he was most grateful, on account, and enter it in his ledger. He was going to live upon it in the days when he got very little. (Laughter.) By that means two fusses would be avoided—the fuss of receiving that overpraise, and the fuss of his crying out when he was unnecessarily or wrongly abused. (Laughter.) Perhaps it might be a satisfaction to them to feel that in those days when he was living upon the surplus of praise which had been given to him in past, the account upon which he was drawing was that which had been supplied, above all, by the generous sympathy and affection of the Inland Revenue service. (Cheers.)

Sir Alfred Milner, K.C.B., has selected as his Aide-de-Camp Lieutenant Charles M. A. Wood, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers.

SPEECH BY SIR HENRY DE VILLIERS.

In the Legislative Council at Cape Town, Sir Henry de Villers, Chief Justice of Cape Colony, declared that the association of his name with any political party aiming at the overthrow of British supremacy in South Africa was ludicrous, that it might well be dismissed with a smile. What pained him was that his name should be associated with politics after his long connection with the Bench. As one of the framers of the original Convention with the Transvaal he could not regard a deliberate breach by either party as a light matter. He was not able to recognise the right of a Premier of Cape Colony, acting in the capacity of a director of a group of companies, to punish the Transvaal Republic for alleged breaches of the Convention. Sir Henry de Villiers admitted that he was in the manner and methods in which Wellington surmounted the tremendous difficulties which he had to contend with that their would-be generals would best be enabled to meet the difficulties which would surely attend any was in which England might in future be engaged. There were several histories of Wellington extant, but he thought, as he had read in some magazine the other day, that the true history of Wellington had yet to be written. In the same way there were several histories of Nelson, but it had been left to an American sailor to write the most comprehensive history of their greatest naval commander. That same American sailor, as the lecturer had just mentioned, was the first to point out to the British public and to the British Navy the influence of sea-power in history. There was one thing that they, soldiers, could learn from the study of the life of Wellington, and that was that there was no royal road to distinction. The road to distinction and power was the same for one, and any one who desired to tread on it with success must be prepared to work hard. Now-a-days soldiering was more than ever a work of art, and in it, as in all other professions, the lazy, careless, and half-hearted would surely fail. Genius was given to some men, but the great majority must improve their minds and quicken their perceptions by the study of human nature as they must it in everyday life and as displayed by those who had made their mark in the world. He was sure they would all agree with him that no study, no toil, no work could be too great if it could secure for them such a tribute as they had listened to to-day. He conveyed the best thanks of the meeting to Colonel Henderson for a most interesting and instructive lecture.

THE JAPANESE NAVY.

THE newly completed Japanese battleship, the Fuji, was en fete on the 7th ultimo, in the Tilbury Docks. There is a sister vessel to the Fuji still in the Tyne, and there has just been laid in the shipyard of the Thames Iron Works Company at Blackwall, where the Fuji was built, the first keel-plate of a new battleship for the Imperial Japanese Government, which for offensive and defensive powers and weight of material will be the largest and most powerful formidable armour-clad yet constructed for any navy. The dimensions of this new warship, which has been designed by Mr. G. C. Mackrow, naval architect to the Thames Iron Works Company, will be: Length between perpendiculars, 400ft; over all, 438ft. moulded breadth, 75ft. 9in.; water draught, 27ft. 3in. and displacement, 14,850 tons. As her coal carrying capacity will be 700 tons, she will have 150 tons more weight in her hull when fully-equipped—minus her coal—than the largest battleship in the British navy. The sides of the vessel will be protected by an upper and lower armour belt of Harveyed nickel steel, the lower belt 8ft. 2in. deep, extending from stem to stern, being 9in. thick for the length of the machinery and magazine spaces tapering to four inches at the ends; and the upper belt, which is 250 feet long amidships and encloses the two barbettes for the big guns, 6in. thick. A protective deck, rising from the lower edge of the main armour-belt to 3 feet above the load water line, will run from stem to stern of the ship, and will be 3in. thick on the flat part, and 5in. thick on the slopes. At either end of the 250ft. armour-belt which forms the side and determines the length of the citadel, the two barbettes, which are circular in form, and protected by 14in. steel armour, will rise from the protective deck, and be continued upwards to a height of 4 feet above the upper deck; a curved athwartships bulkhead of steel 14in. thick being worked up from that deck to the height of the main deck, and steel screen bulkheads between the main and upper decks, from the barbettes to the ship's sides.

The new battleship will be armed with four 12 in. 40-calibre breechloading guns, two in each barbette fourteen 6in. quick-firing guns (eight being on the upper deck), in armoured casemates of 6in. nickel steel. There will also be twenty 12-pounder quick-firing guns on the upper deck, eight 47 millimetre guns on upper and main decks and military tops and four similar-sized guns on the bridges. Supplementing this armament five torpedo ejectors will be fitted one above water and four submerged. The vessel will be lighted throughout by electricity, and will have six search-lights, each of 20,000-candle power. The propelling machinery of this warship will be of 14,300 indicated horse-power, to be supplied by Messrs. Humphrys, Tennant, and Co., of Deptford, and will comprise two sets of three cylinder triple expansion engines, driving twin screws supplied with steam by 25 of the latest type of Belleville boilers, having an aggregate of 40,000 square feet of heating surface. The new battleship—not yet named—will be manned by a crew of 741, which will include an admiral and thirty-eight officers. The contract time for her completion is 27 months. During construction Captain Myabara and Captain Takayama, of the Imperial Japanese Navy, will act as inspectors.

LORD ROBERTS ON WELLINGTON.

LIEUT-COLONEL G. F. R. HENDERSON, York and Lancaster Regiment, read "Some Notes on Wellington" before the Military Society of Ireland on Wednesday. Lord Roberts, V.C., presided.

The lecturer said that the attitude of Englishmen towards the men who made history was not generally an attitude of wholesale appreciation. As a rule their great men had to wait for their reward until their work was done, until facts had assumed their real significance, and until great results stood out in bold relief. Then, even if it was tardy, the recognition of England was thorough and sincere. The history of Wellington was no exception. While engaged in creating a new army he met with only scant support from the nation or from the Government. Wellington was, in fact, underrated by both friend and foe until the Peninsular War was well nigh over. It was an American sailor who was first to enlighten the English people and the English Navy as to the influence of the sea-power, and the real import of the deeds of their great admirals. Had the same light been thrown on the deeds of Wellington? Were his example and his method as familiar as they ought to be? Was it realised by soldiers how his military character was formed—how he perfected himself in his profession? Was his example, as it ought to be, kept always to the front? A reply in the affirmative was hardly possible. The Indian campaigns of Wellington were full of the most valuable instruction, but it was with the great struggle with Napoleon that his fame was more intimately connected. The most momentous crisis in English history, indeed in the history of any European country, was the period through which England passed from 1806 to 1815. Wellington however met the crisis well aided by his extraordinary political foresight, his recognition of the influence of the sea power, and his view of the necessity of a counterstroke to be delivered by the army. It was impossible to realise the difficulties and scale of his work unless something was known of the soldiers he commanded, for in the true sense of the word England had hardly any army at all in 1808, the heterogeneous mass which landed in the Peninsula being ill-fitted in every respect to encounter the war-seasoned soldiers of Napoleon. In the midst however of a storm of misrepresentation and abuse, the Duke stood immovable and determined to hold Portugal. There was a popular idea that Wellington's strategy was a Fabian system, that he never fought unless he was absolutely certain of victory, and that he preferred the defensive to the offensive. Opinions of this kind would not however be held by those who, when studying his campaigns, worked out his operations with map and compass. They would agree that it was one of calculated daring. This characteristic had however been obscured, in consequence of the number of defensive battles that he was compelled to fight in the first years of the war, and in consequence of the defensive attitude of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and owing to French criticism. Wellington's genius was eminently aggressive, but his longing for action was always subordinate to prudence. As to Waterloo, they had been asked to believe that Wellington's chief merit lay in his selection of the ground, his tactical positions, and his stubborn defence, but in truth the positions had very few elements of strength. As regarded his tactical positions, there were probably a dozen generals in the Army who could have made just as good dispositions. Than as to his stubborn defence—it was the British cavalry and artillery that held back the French until the Prussians came up. Wellington after leaving Quatre Bras decided nothwithstanding the great odds against him, to stand at Waterloo and fight Napolion, and if Marshal Blucher could not join him on the Mont St. Jean—and that might reasonably have happened—and if Wellington had been driven on to Brussels, he would now, there could be little doubt, be generally classed as insane. The lecturer was of opinion that the campaigns of Wellington, not only as regarded strategy, but as tactics, were full of lessons which the world could not conceive anything more valuable to a soldier than to be imbued with the methods of Wellington. It had been stated that Wellington's operations lacked the brilliancy of Napoleon's. He did not know what was meant by brilliancy, but if it implied inconsistency, he had not entered into any such, but the brain of one man, he could only say that with inferior means Wellington effected just as many surprises as the conqueror of Europe.

Lord Roberts said that in the very limited time available the lecturer had brought vividly before them the principal points in the career and character of one of the greatest of their national heroes a man who showed that he was the master, and more than that, of all the French marshals, and one who was destined to give the final and fatal blow to Napoleon, that great master of the art of war, whose ambition was not only to make himself supreme in the continent of Europe, but to humble and to crush that second class Power the State which had foiled him in Egypt, and whose maritime superiority was the one thing that prevented him from giving effect to his far-reaching design. He (Lord Roberts) quite agreed with Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson that they did not sufficiently study the lives of their successful statesmen, soldiers, and sailors. The life of Wellington was above all one that they, soldiers, would benefit by studying, for whether they looked on him as a young major-general in India or an experienced commander in the Peninsula they should find positions very similar to those which generals might constantly be called upon to fill at any time in their career. It was by studying the manner and methods in which Wellington surmounted the tremendous difficulties which he had to contend with that their would-be generals would best be enabled to meet the difficulties which would surely attend any was in which England might in future be engaged. There were several histories of Wellington extant, but he thought, as he had read in some magazine the other day, that the true history of Wellington had yet to be written. In the same way there were several histories of Nelson, but it had been left to an American sailor to write the most comprehensive history of their greatest naval commander. That same American sailor, as the lecturer had just mentioned, was the first to point out to the British public and to the British Navy the influence of sea-power in history. There was one thing that they, soldiers, could learn from the study of the life of Wellington, and that was that there was no royal road to distinction. The road to distinction and power was the same for one, and any one who desired to tread on it with success must be prepared to work hard. Now-a-days soldiering was more than ever a work of art, and in it, as in all other professions, the lazy, careless, and half-hearted would surely fail. Genius was given to some men, but the great majority must improve their minds and quicken their perceptions by the study of human nature as they must it in everyday life and as displayed by those who had made their mark in the world. He was sure they would all agree with him that no study, no toil, no work could be too great if it could secure for them such a tributs as they had listened to to-day. He conveyed the best thanks of the meeting to Colonel Henderson for a most interesting and instructive lecture.

THE INDIAN FINANCE COMMISSION.

THE Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the civil and military expenditure of India met, on April 14, at the India Office, under the presidency of Lord Welby, the other Commissioners present being Mr. Courtney, M.P., Sir Donald Stewart, Sir James Peile, Sir William Wedderburn, M.P., Mr. W. S. Caine, Mr. Dadabbai Naoroji, Mr. G. I. Ryder, Mr. R. G. C. Mowbray, and Mr. Colin Campbell, secretary.

Professor G. K. Gokhale, the hon. secretary of the Poona Association for Promoting under British rule the Political Interests of the Indian People, the secretary of the Indian National Congress, and the Professor of History and Political Economy at Poonah, was under examination for two days. In reply to the Chairman, witness said that he did not deny that British supremacy had been a great advantage to India, but the price exacted had been too high. All expenditure connected with the Afghan and Burmese wars, the extension of the Northern and North-Western frontiers, and the utilisation of Indian troops for Imperial purposes, were not in the interests of India, whose people wished to remain at peace with all the world.

Has not the British Government acted according to the best of their knowledge and experience, and done what is necessary for the maintenance of peace and good government in India?—But matters which involve large expenditure are done without the control of the Indian taxpayer. The expenditure is centred in the Viceroy, and there is no check upon him. Millions and millions of money have been spent on objects which have not advanced the welfare of the Indian people, and even the sense of glory is not afforded to us as a consolation. The Government should confine themselves to the defence of India, and not take aggressive action, which expended Indian wealth that ought to go to the education and domestic improvement of the people.

Mr. Courtney: Has any voice been raised against the frontier wars?—Yes, but there is no hope of anything being done, as the people of India are not represented in the councils of the nation. We should like to see a standing committee of the House of Commons sitting on the Indian Budget and one member of each of the Legislative Councils of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Burma should have a seat in the Imperial Parliament and thus assist in legislating in the true interests of the Indian people. The supreme and local Legislating Councils were simply powerless to control expenditure, the Budgets being passed without their having power to move amendments. The control committee which he proposed would not interfere with the executive powers of the Imperial Government, but it would enable the representatives of Indian taxpayers to make complaints in a constitutional manner. The continually growing expenditure, with the inherent defects of it allen domination had brought about a constantly increasing exploration of resources and retarded material progress. At present foreign capitalists invested their money and took all the profits out of the country. For instance, the Rallis and others bought up the produce of the ryots for a year in advance, and the price paid was a mere pittance in wages; and the people had no chance of making profits; hence when there was a failure of crops the people starved.

The Chairman: Would you have gone without railways, which are generally supposed to benefit a people by opening up markets?—I do not say that railways are not an improvement, but they are being forced upon us too rapidly, and money which ought to go in education and improving the condition of the people is being spent in the interests of the commercial and moneyed classes.

But if you had no railways and roads, you would have no trade at all?—The Indian people are generally poorer and poorer owing to the old industries being swept a way under the competition of steam. If we had had protection, the other industries would have remained, and the result would have been that the un employed would have found work there.

Are the Indian people universally in favour of protection?—Yes; they are like the British Colonies in that respect.

Mr. Naoroji: We Indians are mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for foreign capitalists who taxe the profits of our labour out of the country?—Yes. It is like a person coming to your house and taking things away without paying for them.

The Chairman: But the foreigner buys them?—They say they buy them.

Are you prepared to prove that the capacity of the country is growing less?—The present famine and the suffering that it is causing is good evidence on the point.

But the whole of the evidence shows that apart from increase of taxation the revenue has grown?—Well the people are less prosperous. The Government themselves have admitted that it is not possible to impose extra burdens upon the Indian people—their financial position is growing worse and worse.

Sir James Peile: Are you aware that in the first twenty years of the century India was continually at war, large tracts of country were laid waste by the sword, villages were burnt and the people outraged, and under English rule agricultural produce has increased enormously in quantity and value, and in thirty-three years 335½ millions of bullion have been imported into India and kept there?—Yes, but it depends upon whether it go into the pockets of the people. I think it is a mere exchange and not a test of the growing wealth of the country. The mere imports of bullion do not show prosperity.

The Chairman: Perhaps you are resolved not to see.

By Sir James Peile: The fact that less than 5 per cent. of the 80,000,000 of population in the famine districts go for relief does not prove that the remainder are not starving, because some of the higher classes would rather die than go to relief works—it affects their local status, and some of the women cannot go out to work.

Was not an enormous quantity of silver ornaments sent to relieve the people in the last famine, and does not that prove that they have resources?—Well, Indian women must have ornaments; they would rather go without shoes than ornaments; it is like the breath of life to them. They spend next to nothing on their daily wants. The question is whether the resources are increasing or decreasing. I say the people have comparatively no resources to tide them over a famine year; and 80 per cent. of them are on the position of artisans.

Sir William Wedderburn: Is it not a fact that the ryot is so much in the hands of the money-lender that he has to sell to the trader at the price he chooses to give him?—That is so.

The Commission adjourned. It will meet again in the middle of next month to hear two Indian witnesses, and they will then proceed to consider their report.

HONOURS FOR DONGOLA.

THE Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Commander Charles Hope Robertson, C.M.G., Royal Navy, Her Majesty's Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Osmanieh of the Fourth Class, which His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorised by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, has been pleased to confer upon him in recognition of active and distinguished service before the enemy during the recent Dongola Expedition. The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto each of the following officers in Her Majesty's Army Her Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Osmanieh of the Fourth Class, which decoration His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorised by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, has been pleased to confer upon the officers in question in recognition of active and distinguished service before the enemy during the recent Dongola Expedition:—Major Suena Grant, R.E.; Captain and Brevet-Major Arthur Blyford Thruston, Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Captain and Brevet-Major George Elliott Benson, R.A.; Captain William Evelyn O'Leary, Royal Irish Rifles; Captain William Frederick Walter, Lancashire Fusiliers; and Lieutenant Lord Athlumney, Coldstream Guards. The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto each of the following officers in Her Majesty's Army Her Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Medjidieh, of the Fourth Class, which decoration His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorised by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, has been pleased to confer upon the officers in question in recognition of native and distinguished service before the enemy during the recent Dongola Expedition:—Captain and Brevet-Major Aylmer Gould Hunter-Weston, R. E.; Surgeon-Captains Charles Stuart Spong and Henry Ernest Hill Smith, A. M. S.; Captains Robert Henry Adams, 2nd Dragoons; Thomas Souter, Royal Highlanders; Alexander James King, Loyal Lancashire Regt.; James Ross O'Connell, Shropshire Light Infantry; Raymond Sudeley Webber, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Malcolm Peake, R.A.; Lewis Frederic Green-Wilkinson, Rifle Brigade; Lieutenants Conrad Edward Grant Blunt, A.S.C.; Herbert Valentine Ravenscrof Manchester Regt.; Alexander Gavin Stevenson, R. E.; and Michael Graham Egerton Manifold, R.E.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without saving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers" It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Leyden, 2,180 tons, Captain, R Calvert sailed on the 1st instant for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s s Tropic 2,340 tons, Captain J R Barber, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lalpoora, 2,123 tons, Captain J Robertson, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Colobaria, 3,420 tons, Captain J B Pearson, sailed on Saturday for coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain F J Crewes sailed on the 1st inst. for coast ports and Calcutta, with a general cargo and Mr. E Habbitzel and two deck passengers.

THE s s Albion, 1,037 tons, Captain W. Ritchie, arrived in harbour on Friday evening last from Bankok (13th April) with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie Stewart & Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 732 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Mrs and Miss R D Prior and 2 children, Lieutenant Wills, Lieutenant James, three Misses Johanne, two Misses White, Mr J V Bell, and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 732 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi (29th ultimo) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Wingate, Major and Mrs Rainsford and infant, Dr and Mrs Mirza and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Reekie and child, Mr Causens, Professor Gaffkey, Capt Bosanquet, Lieut M Steel, Lieuts Stewart, and Shaw, Mr Pacheco, Mr Narayen Mahadeo and 3 others, Jamadars Girdaiti and Goolam and 4 European and 1 native soldier, 2 followers and 51 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B	Mozaffari	1176	Macalister	Calcutta	3-5	B P S N Co
C	Tropic	2340	Barber	Calcutta	3-5	Glade & Co
D	St. Oswald	1736	Pugh	Hamburg		K Nixon & Co
E	Naseri	914	Miller			B P S N Co
F	B Grovesor	516	Brebner	Mauritius	6-5	H S Sedick
K	Rosoal	1751	Glanfield	T & C Venice	3-5	Bombay Co
N	Deepdale	1650	Peck	Dunkirk		W A G Co
P	Tokio	2168	Jones	Hull		F M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri		553	Esmaeli	Bhownagor	1-5	Shepherd & Co
Satrunji		517	Ahmed	Karachi	4-5	Do.
Brahmsail		321	Fuckir	Bhownagor	1-5	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
3	Arabia	2331	Read	Marseilles	13-5	W A G Co
4	Bisagno	1499	Mansino	Hongkong	8-5	C Barbour
5	Peshawar	2232	Vidart	China	4-5	P & O Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dumra	732	Russell	Karachi	4-5	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 5m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle Chauki is to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 5h. 5m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Albion s	Ritchie	Bangkok, April 13.
May.			
1	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, April 29.
	Ganges s	Creery	Aden, April 26.
	Ehrenfels s	Ziegenmeyer	Antwerp, Ap il 1.
2	Boadicea sp	Briggs	New York, Dec 3.
	Idar s	Jennings	Newport, April 9.
	Lodiana s	Warlington	Calcutta, April 7.
	Langbank s	Rout	Calcutta, April 21.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	R. I. M. S. Clive	Rose	England.
	Tropic s	Barber	Calcutta.
	Britannia s	Parfitt	London.
	Leyden s	Calvert	Calcutta.
	Lalpoora s	Robertson	Calcutta, &c.
	Khandalla s	Crewes	Calcutta, &c.
	Colobaria s	Pearson	Calcutta, &c.
2	Dwarka s	Doe	Karachi.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Sheikh, for Liverpool, &c.
" Dumra, for Karachi.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Tokio s, 2161, Jones
Deepdale s, 1650, Peck.
St Oswald s, 1782, Pugh.
Imperator s, 2411, Nicolich
Rossali s, 178, Glanfield
Baron Aurousan s, 1825, McNeil
Hydaspes s, 1912,
Peshawar s, 2232, Vibert
Savoonia s, 2112, Denny
Rosetta, 2039, Tillard
Bisagno s, 1499, Marchini
Groseveno s, 699, 317, Brebner
Tropic s, 2340, Barber
Afghan s, 1439, Barton (for sale)
Kistna sp, 2149, Smith
Cumberland sp, 1710, Irving
Leyden s, 218 , Calvert
Sheikh s, 2625, Nash
Florida s, 2030, Young

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Nancowry, Beacham
R I M S Minto, Baugh
R I M S Clive, Finny
R I M S Canning, Rose
H M S Assaye, Rowland
H M S Ceylon, Channer
H M S Hulk Tenasserim, Goodridge
H M S Magdala
H M S Plassy, France
I G P F Margarita, Baker

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.				
27	Malta s	Longborne	London, March 26.
	Khiosia s	Jacobs	Mauritius, April 23.
24	Oceanic s	Marshall	Madras, April 25.
	Malda s	Nash	Rangoon, April 25.

DEPARTURES.

April 27.—Steamers Assam and Eucalyptus.
April 28.—Steamers Mecca and Elax.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 1.

FOR HULL.

Tokio's—2,081½ cwts myrabolams, J Veeram,

FOR ANTWERP.

Tokio s—220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 22 cwt copiate, K R Kurranee and Co; and 3,001½ cwt rapeseed, John Fachiri.

FOR HAMBURG.

St Oswald s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Rossali s—110 bales cotton, A Blanckenberg and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peshawar s—2021 cwt raisins, 1,010 cwt khismis, Quan Lun Bacon.

Bisagno s—90 bales cotton, Rustomjee and Co; 24 bales twist, R S Voonwalla and Co; 50 bales cotton, R Dhunjee and Co; 15 bales cotton, Bomanjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Peshawar s—173 bales cotton, Rustomjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

TIDE TABLE FOR READINGS.

SATURDAY.—MAY 1.

10 p.m.	31'5

SUNDAY.—MAY 2.

6 a.m.	1'0
10 a.m.	7'6
4 p.m.	27'4
9 p.m.	30'4

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 24th April 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	768	732	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	37,788	50,223	...	12,460	...	1,22,867
Goods	79,317	38,706	20,611	...	1,82,878	...
Other earnings	7,932	8,947	...	1,015	...	28,785
Total for week	1,25,017	1,17,881	7,136	...	...	...
Aggregate	18,65,905	18,34,679	...	...	31,226	...

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

...ef...ive imitations which ... always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this

Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID,"

NOTICES.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, and Incipient Consumption, no remedy approaches Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has long been the most popular and successful anodyne expectorant in Pharmacy, and is everywhere approved and recommended by the Faculty. It soothes the inflamed membrane, breaks up irritating mucus, allays coughing, and induces repose. As a family emergency medicine, **Ayer's Cherry Pectoral** takes the lead. For the relief and cure of croup, whooping-cough, sore throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, it is invaluable. No household is quite secure without

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral**—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinston Circle, Bombay.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD.

An Ideal Nourishment for Infants.

Because: It contains all the elements required to build up the frame, makes firm healthy flesh, bone and muscle. It is a perfect Food in itself, without any addition, as it contains milk that has been partially pre-digested, and it can be easily assimilated by the youngest infant.

"Closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."

British Medical Journal.

A very Important Consideration
for
INDIA.

No milk required. As Soluble Food contains a large proportion of milk that has been partially peptonized, and sterilized, it needs only the addition of water, and one or two minutes boiling to be ready for use. In a country where the milk supply is poor, and often contaminated, the immense value of this advantage will be at once appreciated.

CARNRICK & CO., LTD.,
24 & 25, Hart Street, Bloomsbury,
LONDON.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN Patent LEVER TRUSS

(No Steel Spring.) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in all great or reclining position.

SCIATIC, RIDING, & other ELASTIC GOODS. All Kinds of BELTS

Prices:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, & 21/-
Double, 26/-, 30/- & 36/-

All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.

Combinations, descriptive Circular & Price List, &c., free.
J. WHITE & CO. Ld. London, 228, Piccadilly, England.
Est. 30 Years.

THE BEST "REFRESHER" IN INDIA.

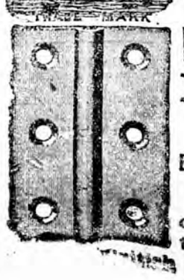
Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints Rs. 31.0

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

Agents—
Calcutta & Bombay—**Turner, Morrison & Co.**
Madras - - **Spencer & Co.**
Rangoon - - **Binning & Co.**

Karachi: ROBINOSN MORISON & Co

GOLD & Co.'s



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET

Indentors can obtain same through all Merchants.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks or Shares for encashment without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND,
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee

CORRESPONDENTS,

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000	=	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 4,500,000	=	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 4,130,000	=	" 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARIS BANK, Limited.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro tem.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,000,000. Sums over and above that will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 2
Six Months..... " 12-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 3d. per quarter,

OFFICE—Doret Street, Whitefriar, London.

IZAL
NON-POISONOUS.
An antiseptic of greater power than Pure Carbolic Acid, but entirely free from the dangers and objections attending the use of Carbolic disinfectants.
SHAKE THE BOTTLE
Newton, Chambers
THORNCLIFFE
Near SHEFFIELD

PROTECTION AGAINST INFECTION.

IZAL NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT.

INSTANTLY STOPS INFECTION.

One gallon makes 200 gallons powerful disinfecting fluid; for household use one tablespoonful to five pints water.

"By far the most powerful with which we are acquainted."—*Medical Times.*

Izal Fluid in casks, drums and bottles.
Izal Powder in tins.
Copy of report on Izal by Dr Klein, F.R.S., St. Bartholomew's Hospital, supplied on application.

FOR SALE BY
PEARSE & CO.
Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.
MANUFACTURERS:
NEWTON, CHAMBERS & CO., LTD.,
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

THE ONLY COD LIVER OIL THAT WILL NOT "REPEAT"

MOLLER'S NEW

COD LIVER OIL.

THE ONLY COD LIVER OIL THAT WILL NOT "REPEAT."

The Lancet, *June 8th, 1895, says*:—"it is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, *but also* free from *the tendency to* cause unpleasant eructations." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by **Möller's New Process.**

None genuine unless in capsuled bottles, bearing our Trade Mark and Signature.
Of all Chemists.

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.
"Lanoline" Toilet Soap
6 PER TABLET. THREE IN A BOX 1/6

Toilet "Lanoline" for Delicate and Sensitive Skins.
Darling Brand.
from all Chemists.
Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros. & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

BATHGATE & Co. Calcutta.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED **DR LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH. STRENGTH. & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at **4s. 6d.** AND **11s.** each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENGLAND.

NOTICES

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING. IS THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use 'KOKO for the Hair' constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which 'KOKO' is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTEORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 34, Holborn Viaduct, London, 4 January 1895. I hereby certify that I have submitted to careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in it several of the ingredients of the nature of a coloring matter only."
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

THE BEST "REFRESHER" IN INDIA.

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints Rs. 31.0

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

Agents—
Calcutta & Bombay—**Turner, Morrison & Co.**
Karachi - - **Robinson, Morrison & Co.**
Madras - - **Spencer & Co.**
Rangoon - - **A. Scott & Co.**

"**Hunyadi János**" has, in my hands given invariably satisfactory results. It is one of the most valuable of curative agents at our disposal."
VIRCHOW.

"**Hunyadi János**" is 'the most concentrated of the saline group.' Natural Aperient waters are vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared."
SIR HENRY THOMPSON.

"**Hunyadi János**" has established itself as a customary Aperient in all climates. It is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from the defects of other Hungarian Bitter Waters."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

"**Hunyadi János**"—Of the many Ofen or Hungarian Bitter Waters now offered to the public, careful selection should be made. We have found that only **HUNYADI JÁNOS** answers all purposes, owing to its remarkable uniformity and gentle action which render it preferable to all others."
VIENNA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."

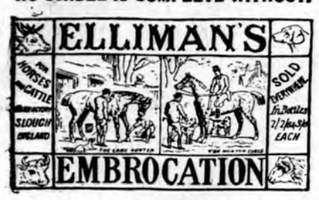
THOMSON'S TRADE MARK.
"GLOVE-FITTING"
CORSET

The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
APPROVED by the whole polite world.
Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.

MANUFACTURERS:
W. S. THOMSON & Co., LTD., LONDON.
See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. None others are Genuine.

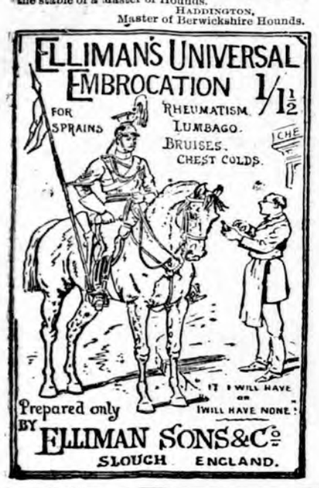
NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT.



For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.



Neave's Food

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

For
Infants—
"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."
SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

Invalids—
"May rely upon it whenever a diet of this class is required."
H. C. BARTLETT, PH.D., F.C.S.

Growing Children—
"The children I have known fed upon it have invariably been models of good health."
WILLIAM JOHN, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.

And
The Aged—
"The Food is equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."
"MEDICAL MAGAZINE."

Best and Cheapest.
In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA
AND
DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MORENO, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.
(Signed) C. ALGERNON MORENO."

Price 2s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers,
THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill
BIRMINGHAM

Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

WE have a large number of various MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. OUR ORGANS are from the best manufacturer of Chicago. OUR FOLDING HARMONIUMS are fitted for Indian climate. 3 octaves Harmonium Flutes. Musical Boxes to play Hindustani Airs. Cheapest MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CATALOGUES CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SHERIAR ASPANDIAR,
NEXT TO POST OFFICE, KALBADEVI ROAD

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.
THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.
Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.
Numbers for use by Bankers
Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

THE FASHIONABLE HAT.

LIGHT GREY,
DARK GREY
LIGHT BROWN,
DARK BROWN
BLACK.
Rs. 6-12
EXTRA QUALITY.

HUNTLY BLEND OF ALL MERCHANTS.
REGISTERED BB
FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.
Facsimile of Label.
AGENTS:
TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

S. & H. HARRIS.

WATERPROOF.
In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers
to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS
CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.
J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS
Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

BEETHAM'S
GLYCERINE - AND - CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

DAWSON'S BOOTS

NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")
For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
PRICE Rs. 2-14 PER GALLON.
Sole Manufacturers—ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.
Agents, with Stock—Messrs. MACBETH BROTHERS & CO., BOMBAY.

THE MODERN "JUDGMENT OF PARIS."
(PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.)

Pears

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL ever awarded solely for Toilet Soap at any International Exhibition in the World.

TWENTY Highest Awards, representing the consensus of Opinion of more than 100 Analysts and Soapmakers.

The Widow of the late RICHARD PILLING, Lancashire County, All-England, and Anglo-Australian Elevens with JOHN BRIGGS, Lancashire County, All-England, Anglo-African, and Anglo-Australian Elevens, Trading together as

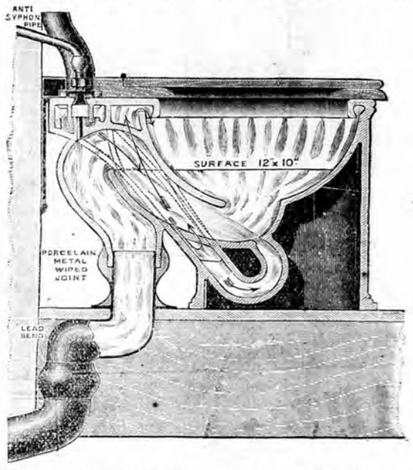
PILLING AND BRIGGS,
Cricket, Football, Tennis, & General Athletic Outfitters & Manufacturers.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR CRICKET, TENNIS, FOOTBALL, LACROSSE, HOCKEY, GOLF, CROQUET, BOXING, GYMNASIA, FENCING.
Illustrated Catalogue sent Post Free to any part of the World.
10, ST. PETER'S SQUARE, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND. Telegraphic Address: "YORKER, MANCHESTER."

TWYFORD'S SANITARY AND LAVATORY SPECIALITIES
IN THE FINST STAFFORDSHIRE EARTHENWARE AND VERY SUPERIOR WHITE ENAMELLED CLAY.
Suitable for MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, HOTELS, CLUBS, and GENERAL BUILDINGS.

PLUG BASIN WITH OVERFLOW.

SEMI PLUG BASIN.

THE PATENT TWYCLIFFE.



ANGULAR BASIN

PLUG BASIN.

Large Stocks on hand, Estimates and Prices on application.
SOLE AGENTS: W. O. ROWE, Consulting-General Engineer and Contractor, Apollo Street, Bombay.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS
81, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.
HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms Schools, &c.
From £4 upwar
Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.
Apply to Messrs. B. NAZIR & Co.,
10, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

NOTICE.

Opposite Byculla Club. Branch Mumbra, between Tanna and Kalyan.

Horses ! **Horses !!**

Also new horses arrived to-day from Cape of GoodHope 1st time in Bombay. Walers, Arabs Persians and other Horses, Racers, Chargers, Hunters, Race and Polo Ponies, and Remounts. Walers trained to Saddle and Single and Double Harness.

I have opened a Branch Stable at Mumbra, which was visited by the Officer Commanding 3rd Hyderabad Contingent, Aurungabad, who purchased 27 Remounts.

As mentioned above all sorts of Horses are ready for sale, every convenience afforded to visitors. For particulars see Handbills enclosed in issue of "Bombay Gazette, of 19th February.'

OOMER JUMALL,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

HEMAGLOBINE.

(De Vor. Deschiens, Hopital Cochin, Paris.)

HEMAGLOBINE in a form suitable for internal administration is one of the most interesting and remarkable discoveries of modern therapeutics. It has been largely employed with excellent results by Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz in the Paris Hospitals (*Hopital Cochin and Hopital de la Pitié*) in all cases of anæmia, loss of appetite, general weakness, and debility. It is especially valuable as a restorative and for counteracting that feeling of weakness and lassitude so common in tropical climates.

On each packet observe the signature Adrian et Cie in red letters and the name of the discoverer Vor. Deschiens.

May be obtained from all Chemists in the form of Wine, Elixir, Syrup, Pills and Powder.

Price Rs. 3-8, the Elixir, Rs. 4.

GUARD AGAINST CONTAGION BY USING CHLOROL-MARYE.

THIS preparation is a concentrated solution to be used in making any quantity of disinfectant. It is composed by a patented process, tested in the laboratories of the Paris School of Medicine, rendering CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE ("THE ONLY SUBSTANCE THAT DESTROYS ALL KINDS OF MICROBES WITH THEIR GERMS," PASTEUR) easy to handle, stable and more energetic, and allowing it to be used under *unique* conditions of *cheapness*, accurate measurement, economy of transport and storage.

CHLOROL-MARYE, or BLUE CHLOROL, *is therefore the most certain, practical and by far the cheapest antiseptic-disinfectant.*

Adopted by the Department of Public Hygiene, the Minister of the Colonies and the Health Boards of Havre, Rouen, Nice, &c., &c. The Bank of France and many other Public Institutions.

Sold by all Chemists in Bombay.

Price for House Disinfection, Re. 1-4 per bottle ; for Toilet Use, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2 Perfumed.

The daily use of antiseptics is indispensable for destroying the injurious germs which occasion contagious and infectious diseases.

THE WORLD'S RENOWNED

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY US

At our Large Factory at Cairo (Egypt).

BRANCHES AND GRAND DEPOTS:

4, DALHOUSIE-SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
20, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.
72,, MERCHANT STREET, RANGOON.

Agents in all Principal Places in the World.

OUR WELL-KNOWN BRANDS.

Rs. 5-8 per 100. Rs. 4-4 per 100. Rs. 3-12 per 100. Rs. 3-8 per 100. Rs. 3-4 per 100. Rs. 2-12 per 100.

The above illustrations show the exact sizes and lengths of the brands of Cigarettes manufactured by us and the marks thereon. They are the only genuine and high-class Egyption Cigarettes made of pure and unadulterated tobacco of good flavour. They are of excellent quality throughout.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

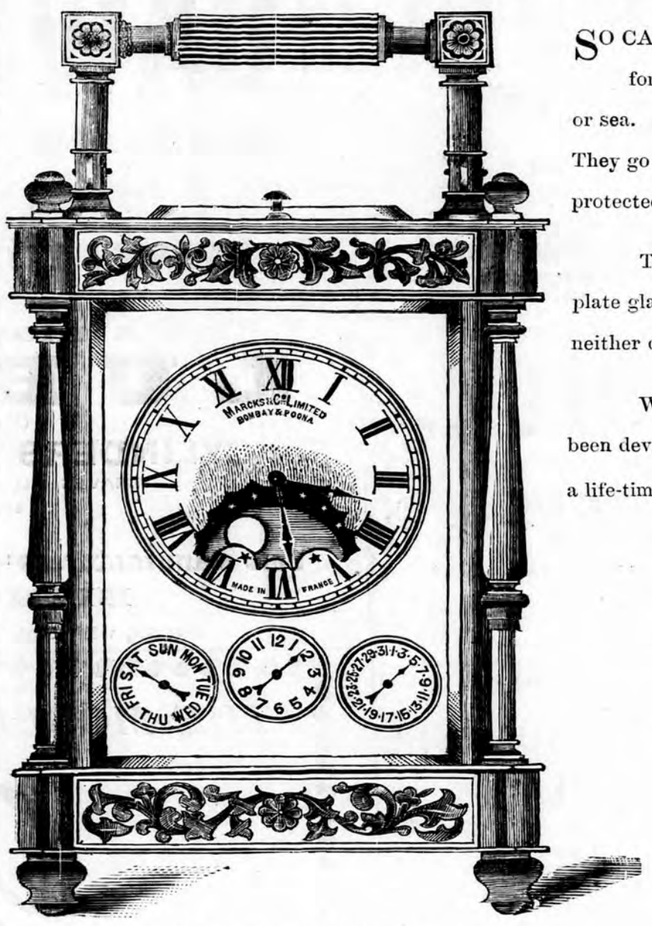
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS.



The above illustrates a Carriage Clock full size, it is beautifully enamelled in the finest Parisian enamelling, is a quarter Repeater, Calendar showing day and date of month, with phases of the moon, and also is an Alarum. Complete in strong portable leather case, Rs. 385.

SO CALLED because having watch movements and being fitted into a handy portable form of case, they are especially adopted to the requirements of travellers by land or sea. They all go for 8 days, or, in other words, require to be wound once a week. They go in any position and are unaffected by rough or violent movement ; they are protected by strong leather outer cases, fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.

The frames are of solid bronze, richly gilded or nickelled or enamelled, having thick plate glass panels all round, with polished bevelled edges, and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter.

We have now on hand a very fine collection of the above. Special attention has been devoted to the mechanism of these excellent time-keepers, rendering them useful for a life-time.

TIME PIECES (non-strikers), Rs. 35, Rs. 50 and Rs. 85.

CLOCKS, striking hours and half hours, Rs. 125, Rs. 135 and Rs. 140.

REPEATERS, striking hours when interrogated, Rs. 150, Rs. 175, Rs. 275, and Rs. 490.

QUARTER REPEATERS, striking hours and all quarters when interrogated, Rs. 275, Rs. 420, and Rs. 490.

CALENDAR with REPEATER and ALARUM, Rs. 250 and Rs. 285.

REPEATER with ALARUM, Rs. 420.

CLOCK with REPEATER, CENTRE SECONDS and ALARUM, Rs. 200.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,

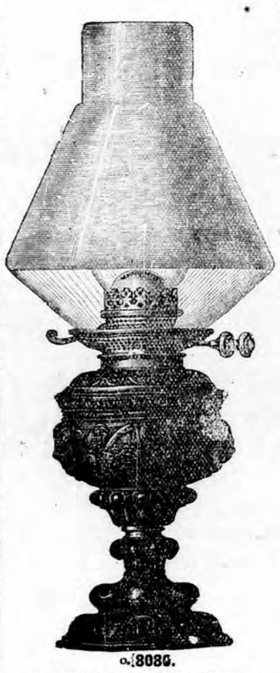
BOMBAY & POONA.

R. DITMAR'S

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA FOR TORM & PUNKAHPROOF STORM & PUNKAHPROOF OF ERY KIND.

PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.



No. 8086.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST WILL BE SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATIO

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA FOR TABLE-LAMPS HANGING-LAMPS LANTERNS OF EVERY KIND

PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW

No. 8715.
HAMMERED IRON STAND WITH COPPER FOUNT.

No. 8076
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST WILL BE SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION TO

R. DITMAR,

LAMP WAREHOUSE

69, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

PERRINS' CELEBRATED

"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.

These Widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless and a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful glass find measures only 4 3-16 inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.

Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

ARTIFICIAL PERFUMES.

CAUTION!

Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON warn their customers against the **Artificial Chemical** Perfumes at present so extensively offered. Though strong they are *nasty*, and from a hygienic point of view their use is to be strongly deprecated.

ATKINSON'S "NATURAL" PERFUMES

are made from flowers, and possess all their natural fresh sweetness. They cannot be surpassed either in delicacy or strength.

ATKINSON'S "WHITE ROSE."

"A charming Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

THE GREAT REMEDY

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS

FOR

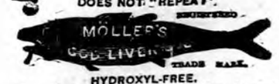
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.

The **Excruciating Pain** is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

PETER MÖLLER'S NEW

COD LIVER OIL

DOES NOT "REPEAT".



HYDROXYL-FREE.

The only Cod Liver Oil entirely free from the *decomposed* fats which are the cause of "repeating" or eructations. Absolutely pure.

None genuine but those bearing our signature and trade mark.

Of all Chemists.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

FREEMAN'S

REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE CRAMP, COLIC NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.: Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.